

THE ATHENÆUM

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No. 3415.

SATURDAY, APRIL



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SIR JOHN SOANE'S MUSEUM, 13, Lincoln's Inn-fields.—ANTIQUITIES, PICTURES, and SCULPTURE.—OPEN FREE from 11 to 5 on TUESDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and FRIDAYS, in March, April, May, June, July, and August.—Cards for Students can be obtained from the Curator, Mr. WYATT FAWCETT, at the Museum.

ROYAL LITERARY FUND.

The Right Hon. ARTHUR J. BALFOUR, M.P. will preside at the HUNDRED- and-THIRD ANNIVERSARY DINNER of the ROYAL LITERARY FUND, to be held at the Whitehall, Room, Hotel Metropole, S.W., on WEDNESDAY, April 26th, at 7 p.m. precisely.

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Gentlemen wishing to attend should send in their names to the Secretary on or before April 18th.
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THE FRIDAY EVENING MEETINGS will be resumed on APRIL 14, when Sir WILLIAM H. FLOWER, K.C.B. F.R.S., will give a Discourse on 'Scales,' at 8 o'clock.
To these Evening Meetings Members and their Friends only are admitted.

THE HIBBERT LECTURE, 1893.—A COURSE

OF SIX LECTURES ON 'THE BASES OF RELIGIOUS BELIEF' will be delivered by the Rev. C. B. UPTON, B.A. B.Sc., Lecturer on Philosophy in Manchester New College, Oxford, at the PORTMAN ROOMS, Baker-street, on the following days, viz.:—Tuesday, 5th, and Thursday, 27th April; and Tuesday, 2nd, Thursday, 4th, Tuesday, 5th, and Thursday, 11th May, at 5 p.m. Admission to the Course of Lectures will be by Ticket, without payment. Persons desirous of attending the Lectures are requested to send their names and addresses to Messrs. WILLIAMS & NORDAHL, 14, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden, W.C., not later than April 22nd, and as soon as possible after that date. Tickets will be issued to as many persons as the Hall will accommodate.
The same Course of Lectures will also be delivered by Mr. Upton at 50, HIGH-STREET, OXFORD, on each of the following days, viz.:—Monday, 3rd, Monday, 5th, and Wednesday, 16th May, at 5 p.m. Admission to the Oxford Course will be free, without Ticket.
PERCY LAWROD, Secretary to the Hibbert Trustees.

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LITERATURE

The Children of the Poor. By Jacob A. Riis. (Sampson Low & Co.)

In 'How the Other Half Lives' Mr. Riis gave an interesting account of the poorer and more or less degraded and criminal classes in New York. He here completes his survey by telling much about the boys and girls of the same groups. He is a vigorous writer, and his pictures are pathetic and suggestive. In several chapters, too, he describes in detail the efforts (some of them highly successful) of various philanthropic organizations to stem the tide of pauperism, and to brighten and dignify the lives of children who would otherwise grow up to be beggars, vagabonds, and perhaps thieves. The book is well worth reading, and our own social reformers may learn a great deal from it.

There is an important difference between our own country and the United States, in that in the latter the great majority of paupers are not natives, but aliens; but for the rest, there is a curious resemblance in the position of "the submerged tenth" there and here. New York and London have the same problems to solve, each under conditions that, in the main, are almost identical, yet the variations in details are considerable and significant. For instance, though there is an Italian colony among us, it is by no means so large as that in the Mulberry Street Bend, of which one short-lived inmate is here described:—

"It was the death of little Giuseppe that brought me to his home, a dismal den in a rear tenement down a dark and forbidding alley. I have seldom seen a worse place. There was no trace there of a striving for better things—the tenement had stamped that out—nothing but darkness and filth and misery. From this hole Giuseppe had come to the school a mass of rags, but with that jovial gleam in his brown eyes that made him an instant favorite with the teachers as well as with the boys. One of them especially, little Mike, became attached to him, and a year after his cruel death shed tears yet, when reminded of it. Giuseppe had not been long at the school when he was sent to an Elizabeth Street tenement for a little absentee. He brought her, shivering in even worse rags

than his own; it was a cold winter day. 'This girl is very poor,' he said, presenting her to the teacher, with a pitying look. It was only then that he learned that she had no mother. His own had often stood between the harsh father and him when he came home with unsold evening papers. Giuseppe fished his only penny out of his pocket—his capital for the afternoon's trade. 'I would like to give her that,' he said. After that he brought her pennies regularly from his day's sale, and took many a thrashing for it. He undertook the general supervision of the child's education, and saw to it that she came to school every day. Giuseppe was twelve years old. There came an evening when business had been very bad, so bad that he thought a bed in the street healthier for him than the Crosby Street alley. With three other lads in similar straits he crawled into the iron chute that ventilated the basement of the Post-office on the Mail Street side and snuggled down on the grating. They were all asleep, when fire broke out in the cellar. The three climbed out, but Giuseppe, whose feet were wrapped in a mail-bag, was too late. He was burned to death. The little girl still goes to the Mott Street school. She is too young to understand, and marvels why Giuseppe comes no more with his pennies. Mike cries for his friend. When, some months ago, I found myself in the Crosby Street alley, and went up to talk to Giuseppe's parents, they would answer no questions before I had replied to one of theirs. It was thus interpreted to me by a girl from the basement, who had come in out of curiosity: 'Are youse goin' to give us any money?' Poor Giuseppe!"

The Italians, according to Mr. Riis, are driving out the Irish; but the Russian, Polish, and Roumanian Jews are yet more numerous in New York. There are about 111,000 in the three wards chiefly occupied by them, and the steady influx of these people, of whom less than a third speak English or care to acquire American citizenship, is represented as a grave danger:—

"Here, then, are conditions as unfavorable to the satisfactory, even safe, development of child life in the chief American city as could well be imagined; more unfavorable even than with the Bohemians, who have at least their faith in common with us, if safety lies in the merging through the rising generation of the discordant elements into a common harmony. A community set apart, set sharply against the rest in every clashing interest, social and industrial; foreign in language, in faith, and in tradition; repaying dislike with distrust; expanding under the new relief from oppression in the unpopular qualities of greed and contentiousness fostered by ages of tyranny unresistingly borne. Clearly, if ever there was need of moulding any material for the citizenship that awaits it, it is with this; and if ever trouble might be expected to beset the effort, it might be looked for here. But it is not so. The record shows that of the sixty thousand children, including the fifteen thousand young men and women over fourteen who earn a large share of the money that pays for rent and food, and the twenty-three thousand toddlers under six years, fully one-third go to school. Deducting the two extremes, little more than a thousand children of between six and fourteen years, that is, of school age, were put down as receiving no instruction at the time the census was taken; but it is not at all likely that this condition was permanent in the case of the greater number of these. The poorest Hebrew knows—the poorer he is, the better he knows it—that knowledge is power, and power as the means of getting on in the world that has spurned him so long is what his soul yearns for. He lets no opportunity slip to obtain it. Day and night schools are crowded by his children, who are everywhere forging ahead of their Christian school-fellows,

taking more than their share of prizes and promotions. Every synagogue, every second rear tenement or dark back yard, has its school and its schoolmaster with his scourge to intercept those who might otherwise escape."

The rabbis are much more successful in securing education, such as it is, among the inmates of the Jewish quarter than are the State authorities in obtaining compliance with the law among the Christians:—

"It is the business of the State to see to it that its interest in the child as a future citizen is not imperilled by the compact. Here in New York we set about this within the memory of the youngest of us. To-day we have compulsory education and a factory law prohibiting the employment of young children. All between eight and fourteen years old must go to school at least fourteen weeks in each year. None may labor in factories under the age of fourteen; not under sixteen unless able to read and write simple sentences in English. These are the barriers thrown up against the inroads of ignorance, poverty's threat. They are barriers of paper. We have the laws, but we do not enforce them. By that I do not mean to say that we make no attempt to enforce them. We do. We catch a few hundred truants each year and send them to reformatories to herd with thieves and vagabonds worse than they, rather illogically, since there is no pretence that there would have been room for them in the schools had they wanted to go there. We set half a dozen factory inspectors to canvass more than twice as many thousand workshops and to catechise the children they find there. Some are turned out and go back the next day to that or some other shop. The great mass that are under age lie and stay. And their lies go on record as evidence that we are advancing, and that child-labor is getting to be a thing of the past. That the horrible cruelty of a former day is; that the children have better treatment and a better time of it in the shops—often a good enough time to make one feel that they are better off there learning habits of industry than running about the streets, so long as there is no way of making them attend school—I believe from what I have seen. That the law has had the effect of greatly diminishing the number of child-workers I do not believe. It has had another and worse effect. It has bred wholesale perjury among them and their parents. Already they have become so used to it that it is a matter of sport and a standing joke among them. The child of eleven at home and at night school is fifteen in the factory as a matter of course. Nobody is deceived, but the perjury defeats the purpose of the law."

The Jewish children get some schooling, but the factory law is, in their case, violated even more than in that of the Christians. The tolerance of child labour, besides all the other evils incident to it, encourages the sweating system, which is as great a curse in New York as it is in London.

The sad but instructive picture of the slum life of children which is drawn by Mr. Riis in the first half of his book is relieved by the chapters that follow, concerning the movements lately started for improving their condition. Foremost among these Mr. Riis places the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, which was founded nineteen years ago by a benevolent Quaker, Mr. John D. Wright, and which now has many offshoots in other American cities. In New York it has done and is doing wonders:—

"In the past year (1891) it investigated 7,695 complaints and rescued 3,683 children from pernicious surroundings, some of them from a worse fate than death. 'But let it not be supposed from

this," writes the Superintendent, "that crimes of and against children are on the increase. As a matter of fact wrongs to children have been materially lessened in New York by the Society's action and influence during the past seventeen years. Some have entirely disappeared, having been eradicated root and branch from New York life, and an influence for good has been felt by the children themselves, as shown by the great diminution in juvenile delinquency from 1875, when the Society was first organized, to 1891, the figures indicating a decrease of fully fifty per cent." Other charitable efforts, working along the same line, contributed their share, perhaps the greater, to the latter result, but the Society's influence upon the environment that shapes the childish mind and character, as well as upon the child itself, is undoubted. It is seen in the hot haste with which a general cleaning up and setting to rights is begun in a block of tenement barracks the moment the "cruelty man" heaves in sight; in the "holy horror" the child-beater has of him and his mission, and in the altered attitude of his victim, who not rarely nowadays confronts his tormentor with the threat, "if you do that I will go to the Children's Society," always effective except when drink blinds the wretch to consequences."

Another excellent institution is the Fresh Air Fund, which owes its existence to Mr. Willard Parsons. In 1877 he was able to provide sixty poor children with a fortnight's holiday in the country. In 1891 the number had risen to 13,568, the average cost being two dollars per child, principally for travelling. According to Mr. Parsons the two weeks' healthful enjoyment provided for each child is but a small part of the benefit conferred upon him:—

"I contend that a great gain has been made if you can only succeed in making the tenement-house child thoroughly discontented with his lot. There is some hope then of his getting out of it and rising to a higher plane. The new life he sees in the country, the contact with good people, not at arm's length, but in their homes; not at the dinner, feast, or entertainment given to him while the giver stands by and looks down to see how he enjoys it, and remarks on his forlorn appearance; but brought into the family and given a seat at the table, where, as one boy wrote home, 'I can have two pieces of pie if I want, and nobody says nothing if I take three pieces of cake'; or, as a little girl reported, where 'We have lots to eat, and so much to eat that we could not tell you how much we get to eat.' This is quite a different kind of service, and has resulted in the complete transformation of many a child. It has gone back to its wretchedness, to be sure, but in hundreds of instances about which I have personally known, it has returned with head and heart full of new ways, new ideas of decent living, and has successfully taught the shiftless parents the better way."

The Charity Organization Society of New York appears to have much wider scope than the English body with the same name. By its own action, or through the individual enterprise of its members, kindergartens, industrial schools, boys' clubs, and many other institutions have been established and are increasing, and doing much to improve the condition of New York. Mr. Riis rightly insists that "the child problem is the all important one"; and as he points out, the personal efforts made to solve it are correcting the "mischievous habit, characteristic of the American people," of "rising up and passing a law that is loudly in demand, and letting it go with that, as if all social evils could be cured by mere legal enactment."

The Early History of Coffee Houses in England. By Edward Forbes Robinson, B.A. (Kegan Paul & Co.)

THIS little book displays distinct erudition, but its information is not particularly well conveyed. In particular Mr. Robinson appears undecided as to the relative values of text, foot-notes, and appendix, and his want of method proves somewhat irritating. Again, the chapters about the discovery of coffee and its early use in the East are avowedly based on second-hand information, and occupy a wholly disproportionate amount of space. Also we do not exactly understand why, if Addison and Steele are excluded, several pages should be devoted to Dryden at Will's with "You are right, young gentleman; a nobler ode never was produced"—and the rest of it. However, though the volume has faults, it should be read, more especially as the illustrations of tokens and so forth are extremely curious.

The berry had to live down much prejudice, particularly in France, where it was supposed to promote melancholy. Even Dr. Willis, who attempted to discriminate between fact and fable, opined that its votaries must be prepared in some cases to encounter languor and even paralysis, though, if used with judgment, "it wonderfully clears and enlightens every part of the Soul and disperses all the clouds of every Function." William Harvey patronized the beverage before coffee-houses became a fashion in London, but its first home in this country seems to have been at Oxford. Nathaniel Cornopius, a Cretan, who afterwards became Bishop of Smyrna, made coffee for his own use at Balliol in 1648; some two years later one Jacob, a Jew, opened a coffee-house; and Tillyard's establishment, started near All Souls' in 1655, was much frequented by clubs chiefly composed of loyalists. The first London coffee-house was projected in 1652 by Pasqua Rosee, a native of Ragusa, who had come to England as servant of a merchant named Edwards. His advertisement set forth that

"the quality of this drink is cold and dry; and though it be a Dryer, yet it neither heats, nor inflames more than *hot Posset*.....It is very good to help digestion; and therefore of great use to be taken about three a clock afternoon, as well as in the morning. It much quickens the spirits, and makes the heart lightsome; it is good against sore eyes, and the better if you hold your head over it and take in the steam that way."

Despite a judicious change of religion, Pasqua was compelled to take one Bowman, an ex-coachman, into partnership, who qualified as a freeman and thus disarmed the hostility of the tavern-keepers. But Bowman learned the secrets of the trade, and then set up an opposition shop, wherefore an admirer wrote:—

What! Pasqua, you at first did broach
This Nectar for the publick Good,
Must you call Kitt down from the Coach
To drive a Trade he understood
No more than you did then your creed
Or he doth now to write or read?

Seven years after Pasqua's adventure there was founded the famous Rota Club, with the author of 'Oceana' for its leading spirit, which met at the Turk's Head in New Palace Yard to drink coffee, debate,

and vote by ballot. After the Restoration the use of coffee-houses spread apace, and Man's was even frequented by the beaux. Mr. Robinson considerably overstates, to our mind, their influence as "homes of liberty"; for, if the Stuart Government was criticized in such resorts, they were also the places in which evidence was collected against the so-called Popish Plot. As for the persecution they endured, it amounts to this: that they were suppressed by proclamation in 1675, but only for a few days. Also the writer labours to prove that these establishments were important in promoting temperance, but he hardly makes good his case; though they did, no doubt, distract a certain amount of custom from the taverns. He lectures Pepys for winebibbing, and we feel very much disposed to take him to task for Pecksniffism. However, Mr. Robinson's leanings are so obvious that they do little harm, and his quotations from broadsides and pamphlets well repay perusal. For example, 'The Case of the Coffee Men against the Newspapers' contains the notable suggestion that the public should write its own journals by jotting down intelligence upon slates, which was to appear next day in print, and complains of eaves-dropping pressmen "employed—one or two for each paper—at so much a week to haunt coffee-houses, and thrust themselves into companies where they are not known to pick up matter for the papers." Accordingly, privacy having become impossible, subscription clubs began to acquire popularity and coffee-houses to decline.

Recollections of Count Leo Tolstoy, together with a Letter to the Women of France on 'The Kreutzer Sonata.' By C. A. Behrs. Translated from the Russian by C. E. Turner. (Heinemann.)

THERE can be no question that Count Tolstoy is the most interesting figure in contemporary Russia. He is so original, so independent, so thoroughly Russian, and yet so very cosmopolitan, that it is impossible not to take the liveliest interest in all he does and says. Whether he is preaching the gospel of primitive Christianity, or declaiming against the institution of marriage as we understand it, and all the accepted modern notions of romance and love—whether he is distributing relief amongst the starving peasantry of his country and courageously speaking his mind to the inconvenience of a despotic government, or whether he is writing charming novels full of delicate and subtle analysis—Tolstoy always obtains the hearing not only of Russia, but of Europe and of America. What is there in this man that thus can attract the attention of the world? He is not an advertiser, in these days when personal advertisement has grown almost into a fine art. He is certainly not so great a master of style as Tourguénief, nor so fascinating a raconteur as Potapenko, but he is intensely sincere and essentially human.

The table-talk and domestic life of such a central figure as Tolstoy undoubtedly is should be full of incident. His conversation should be sparkling, and if not absolutely brilliant, like the talk of a Voltaire, it should be trenchant and full of luminous reflections on men and things. This is

what we expect; and if, in turning to Mr. Behrs's 'Recollections,' we find nothing of the sort, should we be disappointed? If we are reasonable beings, and have not been spoiled by the memoirs of the eighteenth century, we shall be relieved to find that the great Tolstoy is as simple as any ordinary being—nay, very much more so. We shall find in this simplicity the real secret of his great success. He is a child. He romps about with his children, jumps upon his brother-in-law's back, and makes him carry him about the room; and in the summer, when he sees the peasants mowing the long grass, he will himself take the scythe from the hands of the most fatigued-looking of the party, and put his whole heart into the work. Whatever he does he tries to do as well as he can. There is no dilettantism about him, and, moreover, no self-consciousness.

Count Tolstoy married Mr. Behrs's sister, and hence this volume of recollections presents to us a particularly faithful picture of the life and domesticity of the great novelist. His life has been uneventful, its greatest event being, apparently, his marriage.

The relations between the Count and his wife are known to be the happiest. "Leo Nicolaevitch," Mr. Behrs remarks,

"has often said that he has found in his family life the completest happiness, and in her [his wife] not only an affectionate wife and perfect mother, but a help and an aid in his literary career. As both possess in a high degree a straightforwardness and frankness of character, I have often fancied that each is aware of what the other may be thinking at any given moment. In her conduct and bearing towards her husband and his literary productions she always reminds me of a religious worshipper and guardian of some sacred well. Her self-imposed task, owing to his carelessness and those unmethodical habits which seem to be common to all geniuses, has never been an easy one. In proof of this I may state that the composition of his novel 'War and Peace' began immediately after their marriage, and extended over a period of eight years. During that time, in addition to all her occupations as mother of her four children who were born in the interval, she copied out the romance no less than seven times. It was she who always collected and put in order the scraps and bits of paper on which he is wont to write his works. She only is able to make out with comparative ease his marvelously illegible handwriting, to decipher his hastily-scratched scrawls and fantastic hieroglyphics, and to guess correctly from his incomplete words and phrases, which he had either not the time or the patience to finish, the ideas and thoughts he wished to express. Her faultless capacity in this respect is a frequent theme of the Count's astonishment and praise."

Next to working out his theories on paper and in practice the Count's great preoccupation was the education of his children. "All in the house," says Mr. Behrs,

"were made to understand that children are always disposed to copy and imitate what they see or hear. They were, therefore, constantly in the company of the grown-up members of the household, and for this reason, perhaps, when eight o'clock struck—the hour for them to go to bed—Leo Nicolaevitch would at times give a sigh of relief, and exclaim 'Well, at last we are free!' The children were never punished for having neglected to prepare their lessons or for repeating them badly, but were rewarded whenever they had learned well."

In another chapter Mr. Behrs goes to the root of all Count Tolstoy's eccentric ideas, and explains their origin:—

"If we would form a just estimate of the peculiar traits in the character and teaching of Leo Nicolaevitch, we must not forget the close relation they have to the views and opinions of Jean Jacques Rousseau. There is no doubt that the writings of the French thinker had a great influence on his mode of thought."

Tolstoy, then, is a sort of Christian Rousseau. That is Mr. Behrs's explanation of his creed and doctrines.

Mr. Behrs's recollections are full of interesting incidents and episodes, revealing the sweet and simple family life of this great and simple man—that life which "was too full and complete to leave him a care for distraction and amusement elsewhere beyond his own circle." A perusal of this charmingly written work will help us to understand better a lovable character, whose influence for good has been deeply felt in his own country. He is a living illustration of Ibsen's theory that the strong man must live alone, apart from cliques and the world.

Mr. Behrs's letter to the women of France is, perhaps, less pleasant reading. Count Tolstoy is not the first moralist the world has seen who has wished to make men practise asceticism. But moralists and theorists have not been able to alter human nature, and they are not likely to do so. Probably the homely English method of elevating marriage into a romantic and poetic relationship—a method which has been handed down to us from the days of chivalry, and which we have in common with the leading nations of Western Europe—is more wholesome and more noble than the sentimental mawkishness of Rousseau combined with asceticism and water which seems to be Count Tolstoy's remedy for human depravity. Count Tolstoy's view of modern social life is hardly correct, and, to say the least of it, in questionable taste. The Russian recluse appears to have taken the novels of Zola and his school as faithful pictures of European life, and hastily singled out the institution of marriage as the root of all evil. He does not wish to abolish it, but wishes to introduce an ascetic ideal of purity to which all should strive to attain. No doubt we are growing too self-indulgent towards the close of this century, and it may be that a little asceticism would do us good; but it is not likely that the Count's voice will be listened to. He may continue to cry in the wilderness, but his disciples will be few.

Mr. Behrs's book has affixed to it an excellent portrait of his brother-in-law.

Reports of State Trials.—New Series, Vol. IV. 1839 to 1843. Published under the Direction of the State Trials Committee. Edited by John E. P. Wallis, M.A. (Eyre & Spottiswoode.)

This new instalment of the 'State Trials' contains in its text nineteen cases in full detail, and in the usual "Appendix A" a light but serviceable sketch of twenty other cases which were submitted to the committee by the editor, but "not thought of sufficient importance to be fully reported." It is impossible for us to attempt any methodical analysis of either class of cases, but, in

offering a few remarks on some of the former class, we shall endeavour to select two or three which may convey a legal lesson, and may interest our readers as having left a mark on the history of a past generation.

One of the most interesting cases in the volume is the trial of John Frost, sometime a magistrate and mayor of Newport, Mon., under 25 Edw. III., stat. 5, c. 3, and 36 Geo. III., c. 7, for levying war against the Crown. The general facts were these. Frost and his confederates in the year 1839 organized a night march of three bodies of men—miners and others drawn from the picturesque hill country of Monmouthshire, and armed with guns, pikes, mandrills, hatchets, &c.—intending to unite in a force of 10,000 and take possession of Newport, with the purpose, it was alleged, of inaugurating a general rising throughout the kingdom. The night was wet and stormy, and Frost found himself and his division unsupported at the place of meeting, where he was informed that two or three of his partisans were prisoners at the Westgate Inn, and that a party of soldiers had been detached from the barracks to occupy the inn. Frost at once set his column in motion, and arrived at the inn about nine in the morning; by seven minutes past nine some hundred volleys had been fired, nine dead bodies lay in and about the inn, and the survivors of Frost's little army had been scattered by the more effectual fire of their trained antagonists. These main facts admitted of no dispute; the great question in the trial was this: was the act of Frost really a levying of war, which would be high treason, or was it merely a riot, which would be only a misdemeanour? Was it, in other words, a scheme of general opposition to the royal authority, or merely a display and use of force for a limited purpose? There was an attempt to show that the soldiers were called upon to surrender, which would have brought the offence unmistakably under the former head; but several witnesses—among others Henry Williams, special constable, and aide-de-camp of the mayor, who had been wounded seriously by the mob, and had clearly no reason to favour the accused—swore positively that the words were "Surrender up your prisoners," and the Attorney-General (Sir John Campbell) at last gave up the point. Still it was left to the jury to decide whether Frost's general words and conduct were indicative of the more serious intention, and the jury was of opinion that they were. Accordingly the ex-magistrate and ex-mayor was found guilty of high treason (though with a recommendation to mercy), and the sentence was pronounced in the harsh terms of the law as then existing: he was to be drawn on a hurdle to the place of execution, and hanged by the neck till he was dead; afterwards his head was to be severed from his body, and the body, divided into four quarters, was to be disposed of as Her Majesty should think fit! Happily the wayward humours of the law (not always exercised to such good purpose) prevented the terrible sentence from being executed. The delivery of the list of witnesses required by statute in such cases turned out not to be a good delivery in point of law. This would have been a fatal objection to the conviction if made in due time, but nine judges held that it had not

been so made, though six took the contrary view. On account of this serious difference of opinion the prerogative of mercy intervened, and the sentence was commuted to transportation for life. Earnest but unsuccessful efforts were made to obtain an early pardon, and Mr. Disraeli was one of a minority of five who exerted themselves with that view in the House of Commons. But Frost was allowed to go to America in 1854, and received a free pardon in 1856, with twenty-one years of life still before him. In this case there is a curious illustration of the difficulty of obtaining an entirely accurate report. The judge is made to say that John Wilton and others had proved that the surrender called for was merely that of the prisoners, the fact being that Henry Williams was the important witness on this point, while John Wilton distinctly said, "I did not hear any demand to the constables that the prisoners should be given up. I was not close enough to the door to hear that." By the way, we may add that Dr. Price, of Llantrissant, Mon.—who was one of Frost's adherents, but avoided trial by escaping to France in female attire—died on January 23rd, aged ninety-two, after gaining a singular notoriety by going about in a light green and scarlet suit, with a fox skin on his head and the "brush" waving about his shoulders. We have ourselves seen this strange apparition in the streets of London, but in our ignorance we put it down to the account of Cossacks, Kalmucks, or some other far-off and semi-civilized community!

The Earl of Cardigan is remembered by the middle-aged as the leader of the Balaclava charge; to our elderly readers his regimental squabbles will come back as a reminiscence of their early years—perhaps the first bit of gossip which led them in boyhood to think there could be anything amusing in "those stupid newspapers." As colonel of the 11th Hussars, in 1840, Lord Cardigan had "strained relations" with the officers under him. Perhaps there were faults on both sides, but it was trumpeted far and wide, as against his lordship, that he had stigmatized some of the members of the mess as "black-bottle gentlemen" because they drank hock from its native flask. In consequence of the dissensions which arose, Capt. Tuckett, on half-pay from the same distinguished regiment, sent a violent letter to the *Morning Chronicle*, which led to a duel between him and Lord Cardigan on Wimbledon Common, hard by the mill so well known since to volunteers. Mr. Dann, the miller, who had been invested with a constable's authority to put down duels, ran to the scene of action without waiting to stop the mill or even to put his coat on; but he was too late to prevent an exchange of shots, and the gallant captain lay wounded on the turf. In due course Lord Cardigan elected to be tried "by his peers," and the facts, all but one, were set in close array against him. Unfortunately or fortunately, according to the view that we may take, the one missing link damaged the whole chain of evidence. Mr. Dann and others proved up to the hilt that his lordship had fired the pistol at Capt. Harvey Tuckett, but neither Mr. Dann nor any one

else came prepared to prove that Capt. Harvey Tuckett was identical with Capt. Harvey Garnett Phipps Tuckett, the person mentioned in the indictment. "Some one had blundered," though the words afterwards so familiarly associated with the same nobleman's name had not then been written. Lord Cardigan was acquitted because a palpable omission had been made, but whose omission was it? The Attorney-General (still Sir John Campbell) stoutly maintained that it was not *his*, and hurled defiance at those who thought otherwise. Was it that of the "very honourable and intelligent solicitor" who instructed him, and who delivered a brief which purported to show conclusive evidence of identity? If so, why did Sir John Campbell call him "very honourable and intelligent" after a fiasco which had cost the country many thousand pounds? No one can answer such questions. It was scarcely to the credit of the prosecution that nothing was done to remedy the defect when once discovered; the Lord High Steward (Lord Denman) pointed out that there were several ways in which it might easily have been cured. At the present time, as the editor points out, the Court has power to amend an indictment in such a case.

Two trials in this volume illustrate and emphasize the maxim that madness is a valid defence in a criminal case if it is shown that the accused could not distinguish right from wrong, but not otherwise. The earlier of these cases was the trial of Edward Oxford, a youth of eighteen or nineteen, in 1840, for discharging a pistol at the Queen when she was driving with Prince Albert along Constitution Hill. Oxford, though he appeared sane to superficial observers, was acquitted on ample evidence of insanity from those who knew him best. An element of comedy in the case was the production of the rules and regulations, found in his lodgings, of a real or imaginary society called "Young England," one of which rules was "That no member will be allowed to speak during any debate, nor to ask more than two questions"; yet Oxford was not an Irishman! A witness proved having received from him a letter thus addressed:—

Fly, postman, with this letter bound
To a public-house, the Hog-in-the-Pound,
To Miss Chittenden there convey,
With speedily obey;
Remember, my blade,
The postage is paid.

The Solicitor-General (Sir Thomas Wilde) maintained, reasonably enough, that this was no proof of madness, and mentioned that a letter was once directed to Sir Frederick Pollock's brother as follows:—

This is for David Pollock, Esquire,
For him in Elm Court enquire,
On the first floor, look no higher,
There you'll catch him;

He'll pay you twopence for this letter,
He never paid it for a better,
If he does not, like a setter
Watch him.

In our own experience we have known, to the credit of the British postman, that letters with somewhat similar addresses have duly reached their destination. The later of the two cases alluded to was that of Daniel M'Naughton, who in 1843, under the sting of purely imaginary "persecu-

tions" at the hands of persons in authority, shot Mr. Drummond, Sir Robert Peel's private secretary, in the open street close to Charing Cross, having tracked him from the Prime Minister's official residence in Downing Street, under the impression that he was Sir Robert Peel, whom he somewhat resembled in figure and general appearance. M'Naughton was also acquitted on the ground of insanity, one of the medical witnesses being the late Dr. Forbes Winslow, then a young practitioner in Guildford Street, but already the author of 'Plea for Insanity in Criminal Cases.' In consequence of the verdict in this case the House of Lords took the opinion of all the judges on five questions respecting criminal insanity; the answers, delivered by Mr. Justice Maule, were considered likely to be highly serviceable in case of subsequent legislation.

We can only slightly allude to one other case, the trial of the ever humorous, ever turbulent Irishman, Feargus O'Connor, for seditious conspiracy and other similar offences in connexion with Chartist riots at Manchester in 1842. Our readers of mature age will remember how all London suspended traffic, and half London turned out as special constables, on April 10th, 1848, because this same Feargus O'Connor threatened to lead a countless host of Chartists from Kennington Common to the House of Commons. On that occasion his conduct was rather unaccountable: he persisted in his design almost to the very moment of execution, and then suddenly collapsed. Perhaps he was already feeling the approach of the mental affection which somewhat sadly closed his career; but in 1843, when the trial with which we are now dealing took place, he was still in full vigour, and his self-conducted defence sparkled with Hibernian vivacity. One little ebullition is extremely racy of the soil. Describing himself most dolefully as a victim on whose devoted head the sins of all other Chartists were heaped, he suddenly broke off into jocularity:—

"Perhaps you have not heard many Irish anecdotes. I will tell you one. Once upon a time there was an old maiden lady, who had an old cat and an old housekeeper. When the housekeeper grew somewhat antiquated, she began to be negligent, and all the crockery began to go. But when anything was missing it was always the red cat. At last the red cat was doomed to death; it was killed. Notwithstanding this, the china salad bowl was broken. 'Molly,' says the lady, 'who broke the salad bowl?' 'Arrah, musha, my lady, sure the red cat has been here again.' 'Why, Molly, how can that be; the red cat was killed?' 'Ah, I declare to God, ma'am, I always heard that cats had nine lives, but now I'm sure of it.'"

Whether a Saxon jury can be mollified by a display of Celtic wit and good humour we are unable to say; certain it is that O'Connor was found "not guilty" on four out of five counts. He was found "guilty" on the fifth, but, fortunately for him, no punishment followed, because "some one had blundered" again, and that count was held to be plainly bad in law!

Mr. Wallis was appointed editor on the resignation of Mr. John Macdonell, who was at the same time appointed a member of the State Trials Committee. The new editor, as far as we can see, pursues exactly the same

methods as his predecessor. As in the previous volumes, the occasional notes, which are concise and to the point, may often save the reader from the risk of mistaking extinct for existing law.

Rulers of India.—The Marquess of Hastings.
By Major Ross of Bladensburg, C.B.
(Oxford, Clarendon Press.)

AMONG the successors of Warren Hastings there are very few who can show so brilliant a record of Indian service, whether in peace or war, as the subject of Major Ross's useful and appreciative memoir. If Lord Wellesley crushed the fanatic ruler of Mysore, and struck some heavy blows at the resurgent Marátha power, it was left for Lord Hastings to demolish once for all the entire fabric of Marátha ascendancy, to sweep away a vast and deep-rooted system of organized rapine, to make the East India Company paramount in fact over all India within the Satlaj, and to lay firm foundations of peace, order, and social progress in provinces where such things had long been unknown. Not only did he solve the problem first formulated by Warren Hastings, and boldly grappled with by Lord Wellesley—the problem, namely, of extending British influence over all India; he led the way also along those lines of peaceful development and internal reform which Bentinck and his successors were enabled to follow. The glories of his early administration, as Horace Wilson has well said,

“were heightened by the mild lustre of its close; and the triumphs of military success were justified by their application to the maintenance of universal tranquillity, the promotion of the welfare of the people, and the prosperity and consolidation of the British Empire in India.”

Besides making good use of the best authorities, Major Ross has been fortunate in gaining access to a collection of private papers furnished by Lord Hastings's kinsman Lord Donington. Born in 1754, Lord Rawdon served with credit in America throughout the War of Independence. Returning home in 1781, he obtained an English peerage two years later, and in 1793 succeeded his father as Earl of Moira in the Irish House of Lords. As major-general he took part in the abortive expedition to La Vendée; and the next year, at the head of 10,000 British troops, he made his way to the Duke of York's camp in Flanders. In spite of Moira's good generalship fortune frowned upon our arms, and he returned home to take a liberal and independent part in the politics of his day. Major Ross, by the way, makes no mention of his share in the long trial of Warren Hastings before the House of Lords, although in April, 1795, “Lord Rawdon” was one of the twenty-nine peers who had sat through the whole business, and one of the eighteen who found Hastings “not guilty” upon any charge in the great indictment. Out of that trial sprang his friendship for the great Proconsul whose good name he had helped to clear.

Lord Moira's generous instincts, of which this volume quotes some pleasing instances, led him to resent the recall of Lord Fitzwilliam from Ireland, to vote for Catholic emancipation and against the legislative

union of the two kingdoms. He was fifty-nine years old when he landed in October, 1813, at Calcutta, and he governed India for more than nine years. One of the best chapters in this volume, chapter iii., clearly depicts the difficult task which lay before the new Governor-General. Like Wellesley with regard to Warren Hastings, he soon became a convert to the political principles which, in the case of Wellesley, he had once condemned. The retrograde policy of the past eight or nine years had flung away half the fruits of Wellesley's labours, and bequeathed a rich legacy of intestine troubles to Lord Minto's successor. A policy of inaction and non-interference was undermining the foundations of our rule in India. Our frontiers were threatened on one side by the Gurkhas of Nepal, on others by swarms of Pindári freebooters, and by the plots of Marátha chieftains chafing under the curb of treaties imposed by the arms or the statesmanship of Marquis Wellesley. Rajputana was harried by Marátha horsemen; Central India lay submerged in a flood of Pindári rapine. Lord Moira was not slow to learn the lesson of past and passing events. He soon saw the futility of trying to maintain British influence without a due preponderance of British power. The Gurkhas, after two campaigns, were driven to accept a peace which transferred an important slice of Nepal into British hands. A year later, in 1817, Lord Hastings put himself at the head of a powerful army, destined to hunt down the Pindári bandits to the last man, to crush the resistance of their Marátha friends, to extinguish for ever the sovereignty of the Peshwas, and to place the Rajput princes under the ægis of British rule.

All these momentous issues were achieved by the end of 1818—amidst difficulties and discouragements of many kinds—thanks to Lord Hastings's energy and foresight, to the skill and boldness of his lieutenants, civil and military, and to the steadfast courage of the men who fought at Kirki, Sitabaldi, Mahidpur, and Karigaon. From that time the work of pacification and reconstruction went steadily forward in the provinces added to our sway. Modern India, in the words of Major Ross,

“is largely based upon the results which he attained. The period of his administration forms an era in the history of our advance in the East, which marks the end of a halting policy, and the dawn of a new order, when Great Britain finally assumed undivided responsibility for, and supreme control over, the empire of Continental India.”

Had Lord Hastings done no more than this, his claim to rank among the greatest of Anglo-Indian rulers would be incontestable. But the later years of his rule proved him equally fitted for the work of a peaceful and enlightened administrator, who strove in every way to promote the welfare of all classes in his enlarged dominions.

The story of the Gurkha war is told well and clearly in these pages. If the reader should find himself walking with less sure a step in the chapters dealing with the Pindári and Marátha campaigns, the fault may lie partly in the complicated nature of the movements therein described. The pro-

cess of reconstruction in the newly conquered provinces, under such men as Elphinstone, Munro, Malcolm, Metcalfe, is set forth with intelligent clearness, in a chapter which also brings out the general effect of the new relations established by Lord Hastings with the native princes who had sought his protection or been driven to acknowledge his power. It is pleasant, but not surprising, to note how readily the new order was accepted by the people at large, however little it might be relished by the chiefs who had been their worst oppressors.

The last two chapters, which deal mainly with the closing years of Lord Hastings's rule, are full of interesting and characteristic details on points of foreign and domestic policy. It was under his auspices that Sir Stamford Raffles founded the settlement of Singapore, as a check to Dutch ambition and a protection for British trade; that piracy was suppressed in the Arabian Sea, that Oudh became a kingdom independent of the Mogul, that progress was made with education and public works, and that something was done to raise the character of native judges by improving their pay and position. In spite of past wars, he left the Indian Government in the highest state of financial prosperity. His refusal to visit the King of Delhi was prompted by a becoming sense of his own dignity as representing the real Overlord of modern India. In this connexion we would correct a small misstatement on p. 192, regarding the Company's rupee. It was not after 1858, but in 1834, that the Indian coinage ceased to bear the effigy of the King of Delhi. At p. 173, lines 13-14, the comma and the semicolon ought to change places. The portrait facing the title-page is hardly that of “the ugliest man in England.” Perhaps the painter failed to do him justice in that respect. Its upper part reminds one of Warren Hastings as drawn by Sir Joshua Reynolds.

A Catechism for the People, Pastor, and Preacher. By D. Martin Luther. A Reproduction of the Edition printed at Frankfurt-on-Main in 1553. Edited by W. Harry Rylands, F.S.A. (A. Brothers.)

CERTAINLY as early as 1525-6, if not earlier, Luther had learnt to recognize the importance of issuing a catechism for the instruction of the common folk. It was to explain in broad outline the Ten Commandments, the Apostles' Creed, and the Lord's Prayer. Not, however, till January of 1529 do we find him at work on his ‘Katechismus für die rohen Bauern,’ incited thereto by the appalling ignorance disclosed in the course of the Saxon Visitation. The word “catechism” was originally used (even by Luther himself as late as 1526) in the sense of instruction, rather than as a name for the book containing it. Perhaps Luther himself* was the first to adopt the name for an elementary religious manual for peasants and children. The idea of such a book is, of course, much older, Wyclif himself having written tracts in the vernacular on the Lord's Prayer, the Creed, and the Commandments for the benefit of the simple

* Dr. Murray cites a passage from Dean Colet dated 1509, but does not “catechyzon” here refer to a certain group of topics, and not to an actual book containing them?

folk. 'The Poor Caitiff,' a work which has been by some attributed to Wyclif, is essentially a catechism; and similar treatises appeared among the Hussites under the influence of Wyclif's writings. Such a catechism ('Questions for Children') Luther had received in 1521 from Bohemia, and his first description of his work as a 'Katechismus für die rohen Bauern' is quite in keeping with Wycliffite and Hussite ideas. In 1529 appeared Luther's "Great Catechism," entitled 'Deutsch Catechismus,' and printed by G. Rhaw at Wittemberg. In the preface Luther describes it as an instruction for children and simple folk. This volume, as well as the second edition with an addition on the nature of confession, issued in the same year, is a rarity (costing 7l. or 8l.), and a facsimile edition of either would have bibliographical value. In 1530 a further edition was published by Rhaw, with twenty-four woodcuts and a title-border due to Lucas Cranach. This edition is also scarce (costing about 6l.), and a facsimile of it would have some value even from the artistic standpoint. In 1531 and 1532 we find octavo instead of quarto editions with cuts, in 1538 another illustrated edition, and later editions of less importance from either the standpoint of text or from that of illustration. Meanwhile, in 1529, a little later than the 'Great Catechism,' appeared the 'Small Catechism,' the first edition of which is only known to us from pirated editions which appeared at Erfurt and Marburg. A second Wittemberg edition of this book also appeared in 1529; another in 1531, which is of interest as further developing Luther's views as to confession. Other editions followed, including an illustrated 12mo. at Leipzig about 1540; and from the time of Luther's death to the present day there has been an endless stream of his catechisms, great or small, issuing from the German presses.

We have said enough to indicate that when the Holbein Society undertook to publish a facsimile of Luther's catechism there was no want of material to select from, and any particular choice required at least a word of justification. A facsimile might have interest from the value of the edition in the historical development of the catechism or from the artistic merits of its type and illustrations. The editions are not so inaccessible that they cannot be compared and a choice made after due consideration of the various possibilities. From the bibliographical or historical standpoint the editions which were issued before Luther's death are of more value than those which followed. From the artistic standpoint the merits of the illustrators of Lutheran catechetical works are so mediocre that choice becomes far more difficult.

Now it is hard to suppose that the Council of the Holbein Society can have repeated the sad mistake which they made with their edition of 'Theuerdank,' and that they have published a facsimile of an inferior edition because it came first to hand. There must be some cogent reason for reprinting an edition of Luther's 'Small Catechism' published seven years after its author's death, and containing woodcuts which copy ideas of Dürer and Cranach, but are in themselves of no very great merit. Are we to seek an explanation in these words of

the editor's preface: "This work contains, besides a number of elaborate scrolls and ornamental letters, twenty-four woodcut illustrations, most of them marked with the well-known monogram of Hans Behaim"?

Here is something of importance, indeed! Hans Sebald Behaim illustrating Luther's 'Catechism' seven years after Luther's death and three years after his own! Who is the fortunate printer, and when did he first issue a work with Behaim's cuts? Clearly the cuts must have been prepared before 1550; but if so they would have been used before 1553, and they ought to have been tracked and reproduced from their original *locus*, if such exists. Hermann Gülferrich, however, must in truth have been a printer of resource, for according to Mr. Rylands he did something more marvellous in 1553 than publish a catechism with cuts by Behaim: he actually "printed in the same year an edition of the Bible with illustrations by Holbein"! The excitement these statements are likely to produce among book collectors will provide excellent opportunities for the lucky possessors of Gülferrich's products to dispose of them at a profit. Meanwhile may we not protest at the new occasion given to the Germans to scoff at English scholarship? The monogram which Mr. Rylands describes as the "well-known" one of Behaim is not the familiar

ISP or J^{SP}, but simply JB. Now either Behaim's works are familiar to Mr. Rylands or they are not. In the former case his carelessness is inexcusable; in the latter case he has clearly no right to speak of the monogram of Hans Behaim as "well-known," presumably to himself. Even the style of the cuts, monogram apart, is not Behaim's, and is quite sufficient to decide against his authorship. There is small taste or sense of the beautiful in them, and crudeness and harshness too often make themselves apparent. The artist simply selects, and diligently works up to the best of a limited ability, the ideas of Dürer and Cranach. Such an artist was Hans Brosamer, and the monogram on these cuts is his, and not Hans Sebald Behaim's. It is, perhaps, needless to add that Gülferrich's Bible of the same year has cuts also by Hans Brosamer, which are only imitations of Holbein, and not, as Mr. Rylands suggests, illustrations by Holbein.

Having now disposed of the myths the editor has created round printer and wood-cutter, we are prepared to judge the work on its own merits. Gülferrich had a really excellent type for the middle of the sixteenth century, and he very likely procured the best artist available in a period of decadence. So far the work is of interest as a specimen of good Frankfort workmanship at the middle of the sixteenth century. Historically it is difficult to see the value of the edition, and the contents of the preface supply no information whatever with regard to the relation of the illustrations or text to those of earlier editions. There is not even a hint that this is not the first edition of the 'Small Catechism,' nor is there any reference to the illustrated editions of both this work and the 'Great Catechism.' Besides the errors as to Behaim and Holbein above referred to, the preface contains only a brief *résumé* of the work, such as any one

ignorant of the ecclesiastical usages of the day, of Luther's ways of conforming and reforming, and of the bibliography of the Reformer's work, might with a small knowledge of German have produced. It is characteristic that the interesting little bit about the "Westerhemd" and the burning candle is omitted from the passage out of the preface to the baptismal service cited by the editor. To sum up, the reproduction is mechanically good; the preface, from the standpoint of scholarship, is extremely bad; and, finally, there is no attempt made to justify the selection for reproduction of this rather than any other edition of Luther's far-famed catechism.

The Princely Chandos: a Memoir of James Brydges, the First Duke of Chandos. By J. R. Robinson. (Sampson Low & Co.)

THERE can be no very urgent reason why Mr. J. R. Robinson should have written a memoir of the "Princely Chandos," who was a conspicuous, though not an important personage during the first forty years of the eighteenth century. So much interest, however, is at present attached to our Augustan age that it is considered very much to a man's credit to have lived during the reign of Anne or in the early part of the Georgian era. The first Duke of Chandos was not only fortunate enough to flourish in those days, but he was also brought into contact with some of his most illustrious contemporaries. Handel was his chapel master; he wrote letters to Bolingbroke and Walpole; he was satirized by Pope and lampooned by Swift; he was honoured with the notice of the Duke of Marlborough, and even served for a time with the army in Flanders, though, as an officer of the civil department, he was not obliged to take an active part in the fighting and swearing for which our soldiers were then proverbially famous.

James Brydges, the eldest of a family of twenty-two, was born in 1673. At the age of twenty-five he was elected a member of the House of Commons, and having gained a reputation for industry and a knowledge of finance, he was deputed to take a part in the not very creditable impeachment of Lord Halifax and the Whig Junto. As a reward for his zeal, this stern guardian of the public purse was, soon after the accession of Anne, named to the lucrative appointment of Paymaster-General of the Forces Abroad. This post brought him into connexion with Marlborough, who wrote extremely civil letters to the paymaster-general, in hopes of expediting the remittances for the payment of the troops, an affair of vital importance to a general commanding an army in the field. Some of these letters are printed in the appendix, and show the tact and knowledge of human nature which gave Marlborough such an ascendancy over his colleagues.

In 1713 Mr. Brydges, as he still was, resigned his appointment, and spent the remainder of his life in squandering the large fortune which he had acquired in the service of his country. In his position as paymaster-general he enjoyed legitimate opportunities of acquiring great wealth, and there were other means by which that wealth could considerably be increased.

Mr. Robinson wisely contents himself by stating "that no specific charge of fraud was made against his grace."

In 1714 Mr. Brydges succeeded his father as Lord Chandos, and was soon afterwards created Earl of Carnarvon. His attention was now directed to the building of Canons, on which three architects were employed. Its size and splendour were among the wonders of the time; but no drawing or engraving of the whole pile now exists, and soon after the death of its owner, who became Duke of Chandos in 1719, the costly edifice was pulled down, and the materials sold in lots. The Duke possessed also, at one time or other, several houses in London. In 1720, having made over his house (formerly the Duke of Ormonde's) in St. James's Square to his son, he bought the whole of the north side of Cavendish Square. His intention was to cover the site with a palatial residence, and to acquire sufficient land to make a road from Canons to his London house. The project, however, was never carried out. The cost of building, and afterwards of keeping up Canons with ostentatious magnificence, must have been enormous, and the Duke was a heavy loser by unfortunate speculations.

He died in 1744, and most of his vast wealth had disappeared. His career, on the whole, can hardly be considered as a failure, though he left behind him no permanent record of his prodigality. With the public he appears to have been popular, and to the last he enjoyed the personal favour of George II.; but we doubt if the Duke was fairly entitled to the epithet of "princely," applied to him by Mr. Robinson. Almost the only instance of his generosity mentioned in this volume is that he gave occasional bounties to the labourers on his estate. These gifts, however, were always limited to the exact sum which the needy knife-grinder tried in vain to extract from the philanthropist. The sixpence, Mr. Robinson writes, was generally accompanied by, "That may do you good, more, idle and drunk."

The chief claim of the Duke of Chandos to immortality must always rest on the fact that he was introduced as "Timon" in the 'Epistle to the Earl of Burlington,' a poem which was the cause of serious annoyance to its author. It is remarkable, considering how many persons were assailed in his writings, that Pope so seldom got himself into any serious difficulty. There were, notwithstanding, two occasions when the satirist paid dearly for his caustic wit, though in both cases his troubles were caused not so much by what he had written as by his shuffling and unskilful attempts to excuse himself. In the first edition of the 'Dunciad,' Aaron Hill was mentioned among the competitors in the diving match. The notice of this indifferent poet was short and rather flattering than otherwise; but Hill was offended at being included in such low company, and wrote a spirited remonstrance. To this Pope replied by flatly denying that the lines in question referred to Hill, for whose character and poetry he professed the highest admiration. Hill affected with great solemnity to believe the explanation, and for many years afterwards he was constantly sending dull plays and poems to Pope for correction and criticism.

The character of "Timon" in the 'Moral Essays' proved equally disastrous to Pope's peace and quietness. The work gave considerable offence, and public opinion appears to have been in favour of the Duke. It was rumoured that Pope had frequently been entertained at Canons, and that Chandos had presented him with 1,000*l*. These reports were untrue. Pope declared that he had only twice in his life been in the Duke's company, and had never received a farthing from him. These assertions were never contradicted. By a little skill and discretion Pope might have removed to a great extent the unfavourable impression produced by the satire. There was, in fact, nothing in it malignant, and in some parts it was even eulogistic. Unluckily Pope's conduct was most unwise. In the first place, he wrote to the Duke positively denying that he (the Duke) was represented in the character of "Timon." The Duke's reply has not been preserved, but Johnson, who saw it, says that Pope's exculpatory letter "was answered with great magnanimity, as by a man who accepted his excuse without believing his professions." Another letter, signed by Cleland, but undoubtedly inspired by Pope, was published in the newspapers. The writer of this ill-advised composition first declared that "Timon" was not intended for Chandos, and then went on to explain and excuse the satire. The allusions to the subject in Pope's letters show how deeply the incident had vexed him.

Mr. Robinson very properly gives Pope's lines on "Timon," but the passage is not accurately quoted, and the punctuation is defective. Pope, though he may sometimes have broken the laws of God and man, was accustomed to observe the laws of metre, and assuredly he never wrote such a line as

To rest, the soft cushion and soft dean invite.

The errors are, perhaps, due to the printer; but they should not have escaped revision.

We must conclude our review by thanking Mr. Robinson for the new information which he has supplied on the subject of his work, and he will not, we hope, feel offended if we advise that in the second edition some explanation be given of the illustration 'Railing in New College, Oxford.' It is a pretty landscape; the foliage is good, and the old building in the background looks picturesque enough; but we can discover no traces of a railing.

NEW NOVELS.

The Marplot. By S. R. Lysaght. 3 vols. (Macmillan & Co.)

WHATEVER 'The Marplot' may or may not be, it is rather unlike the common three-volume novel. There are many good things sprinkled about in it, though it shows for the most part a want of *ensemble* and much inequality in the writing. The name is not sufficiently suggestive. Who the marplot is seems uncertain: the name might apply to "Uncle Humphrey"; on the other hand, it is more likely to be intended for the child Connie. She is a circus child, and her adventures take up a good deal of space. What happens when she is amongst people she persists in calling "toffs" reads not unlike

a twice-told tale; at any rate, a good deal of her action and speech seems derived from other sources than personal experience. There are good character studies, however, and amusing incidents, though they become a little woolly, and suffer from lack of concentration as the story advances. Some of the figures, instead of helping the movement, have hardly any effect at all, or only serve to crowd and confuse the canvas. A beautiful Irish patriot is a principal personage. For the moment the type is fashionable; in this instance it is fairly well presented, and has touches of real feminine, and even Irish, feeling in the composition. The book has enough cleverness to make one wonder why it is not a good deal more striking.

An Easter Vacation. By Moira O'Neill. (Lawrence & Bullen.)

'AN EASTER VACATION' is a story about nothing in particular, and it amuses and pleases for no definite reason either. Tales of this type require to be written with an appearance of ease and mastery of their subject—or lack of subject. The American school of fiction started the fashion, which many authors have adopted with more or less success. The writer of the present story has, however, a little bit of individual outlook of her own. Man, from woman's point of view, is treated with quiet sagacity and humour. Her people are well-mannered and amusing folk, who live and move and have their being in ease and comfort. They do, say, and feel just what people of their world would under the influence of the given play of circumstance. The chapter about a leap-year dance is light and vivacious, so is all the rest of the dialogue; and though there is little or no incident and excitement, 'An Easter Vacation' is a clever, likable little story. It suggests that something more from the same pen would not be unwelcome.

A Son of Noah. By Mary Anderson. (Digby, Long & Co.)

THE idea of 'A Son of Noah' is more ingenious than its execution. It purports to be an apocryphal account, recently discovered in Palestine, of Noah's family and their adventures before the Flood. The hero of the tale is Shem, who, after a course of varied adventures and pertinacious though unobtrusive wooing, succeeds in winning the affections of the narrator Tirzah, the daughter of Juktan. There is an interesting interview with Methuselah, and the book is plentifully studded with allusions to the Elohim; notice is also taken of various unhistorical beings, such as the god Calvan, the giants Hafter and Mehujael, the savage Sarpis, and the huge beast called Mashtak. This last is identified in the introductory chapter with the pterodactyl, and appears to have been of a ferocious and bloodthirsty nature; but it is expressly stated that the last specimen perished in the Flood, as the servants of Noah could not find it in time to include it in the Ark. The style and sentiments of the book evidently aim at being Biblical, but not with entire success. There is a ridiculous episode, for example, of Shem being sent back by a spoilt child to rescue some pet doves from

the giants, and almost perishing in the attempt, which has a very modern air; and the language is sometimes ludicrously inappropriate, as in the following sentence: "They were all so busied with welcoming and questioning both Shem and Japhet that they had no leisure to observe my presence." Indeed, one is occasionally reminded of the American humourist's remark about the 'Book of Mormon,' that as often as the ingenious author felt at a loss for something to say he put in an "And it came to pass."

Over the Waters. By Lieut. F. J. Davis. (Digby, Long & Co.)

'OVER THE WATERS' has not a particle of literary style; it is bald and disjointed, and the author appears to have little or no idea how to present character or incident. Yet it has a kind of interest and an air of occasional veracity not altogether displeasing. Some facts have evidently been served with the fiction, and they are the best feature of the story. In spite of their "social status," the people are not what one would call "ladies and gentlemen." A great many pages are painfully like the worst newspaper reporting; others are boyishly slangy and awkward. Yet, somehow or other, one comes to the end of 'Over the Waters,' though without much amusement or instruction to repay the effort.

Euthanasia; or, Turf, Tent, and Tomb. (Routledge & Sons.)

If the report be true, which we mentioned a week or two back in our "Gossip" column, that the author of this book is an Austrian cavalry officer, he certainly shows in the headings of his chapters a most commendable acquaintance with English poetry, and, though the English part of his story is distinctly dull and commonplace, he makes no noticeable mistakes. The best part of the book is the description of a cavalry officer's life in an Hungarian village, and the incident of the Countess Szent Imre. The account given of the peculiar system of cavalry training adopted in Austria is both interesting and novel, and is not so much emphasized as to interfere with the course of the story. In addition to this the Countess is a most charming character, for though it is perhaps difficult to understand that any motive besides profound boredom could have attracted her to the captain, her return to her old lover restores our opinion of her good taste and originality. The hero is a poor creature, quite unworthy of the heroic death assigned to him at the end.

LOCAL HISTORY.

Essex: Highways, Byways, and Waterways. Second Series. By C. R. B. Barrett. (Lawrence & Bullen.)—We were able to speak highly of Mr. Barrett's work in our notice of his first series, and we are glad that its success has encouraged him to continue it. All original work is welcome, and originality is a distinctive feature of this book. Essex has suffered somewhat from the want of conscientious historians. Morant himself employed largely the work of others, and his successors have been too apt to copy from his pages, and content themselves with repeating his statements. An instance of this practice is found in Mr. Barrett's account of Netherhall in Roydon, "one of the most picturesque ruins in the whole county." He found it, unhappily, far more ruinous than

recent works had led him to believe. He himself has made it a cardinal rule to describe from personal inspection every locality and building, and to insert no illustrations but those made by himself. Accuracy and actuality are thus secured. One result of this principle was that he did not illustrate Faulbourne Hall in his first series, though he fortunately obtained permission to sketch it for the present volume; while Gosfield Hall is wholly omitted, the objection being raised that an artist's sketches "were likely to afford information to burglars"! Mr. Barrett enjoys the special qualifications of thorough sympathy with his subject and of a keen eye for the picturesque. Little "bits" which might escape the notice of even a local archaeologist are carefully recorded in his pages, which thus preserve for us many relics too fast, alas! disappearing. It is, however, to be regretted that he should have made so many of his sketches on too small a scale. The details, which constitute their charm, are consequently difficult to distinguish. Nor is it possible to allot equal praise to all his illustrations. Mr. Barrett is cleverer with the needle than with the pen, and more successful with architectural details than with landscape. On the other hand, few artists would have utilized the State papers so happily as he has done for historical references to the places he describes. His book is readable throughout, and will certainly tell the dwellers in many an Essex parish something about their locality which they did not know before. He mentions, for instance, "a small ruined hermitage" in the parish of Writtle, though he was locally "informed that nothing of the kind had ever been heard of in that part of the country." Its present name is Monk Barrows, but it was formerly known as "Bedeman's Berge," under which interesting name we have seen it mentioned in a charter of King Stephen. And we wonder how many people know of a tiny chapel of St. Helen (a rare and noteworthy invocation), "as old a piece of Norman work as is to be found in the county," though now ruinous and "two feet deep in mire" within. So, too, a curious little Norman chapel at Harlowbury is now a granary. The author is rightly unsparing in his denunciations of the never-ceasing destruction of relics of the past. The matrices, he declares, of the lost brasses at Saffron Walden "at present floor and partly cover the walls of the kitchen of Reed Cottage, even the sink being a mutilated tombstone"! Nor, of course, does the "restorer" escape. At St. Osyth's (where, we remember, special care was promised) the chancel has been decorated "with the most lamentable results," and the designs "need only to be seen to be loathed"; at Waltham Holy Cross the ceiling of the nave "has the appearance of a magnified and coloured border derived from Zadkiel's almanac." Fresh outside criticism such as this will do the responsible parties no harm. It is pleasant to see the dressed stone and flint work, so successfully employed in parts of Essex, illustrated by Mr. Barrett, as well as the graceful "pargeting," or, as he terms it, "parge-work." Essex is specially rich in fine brickwork chimneys, and has more good wood carving than might be supposed. But it has to be sought for in unexpected places, such as the tap-room at Bocking. Antiquaries have often regretted that such curiosities as the pillory, stocks, and whipping-post are not more frequently preserved. The author, we see, has met with a few, and he records another curiosity of a comparatively recent past in the fact that Rochford Church was much used for the purpose of storing smuggled goods, "a certain secret hollow beneath the pulpit" being reserved for the most precious objects. At times Mr. Barrett misses a point, as where, in his account of Leighs Priory, he omits the stirring scene of its sack by the loyalist forces in 1648, or where, in dealing with the mouth of the Colne, he overlooks the little sea-fight there

just afterwards, which was oddly decided by the arrival of dismounted dragoons from Mersea Island, true "horse-marines." Nor should he refer his readers to "Mr. Charnock's paper" for details on the Ongar wardstaff, without giving any clue by which to find it. We have seen the original document from which Morant quoted on the subject, though its existence is probably unknown. When he says that Rowhedge, in East Donyland, is "a member of the Cinque Port of Sandwich," the author must surely be thinking of Brightlingsea, at the mouth of the river, which now possesses in that capacity a "deputy mayor."

The Craven and North-West Yorkshire Highlands: being a Complete Account of the History, Scenery, and Antiquities of that Romantic District. By H. Speight (John Gray). (Stock.)—When an author promises his readers a complete work on any subject critics naturally look on it with suspicion. Finality can rarely be attained in this world, and local history is one of those subjects where incompleteness is a law of nature. Mr. Speight has, however, produced what is on the whole an amusing book. It falls into two sections. The dividing line seems to be somewhere about the end of the sixteenth century. Nearly everything relating to events after that time is really excellent, but so much cannot be said for the earlier portions: not that we have noticed any blunders, but unluckily the author does not seem to have a firm grasp of his subject. Of course Dr. Whitaker is a difficult man to follow. He lived in an age when Record Offices were not open to antiquaries, and when family papers were in many cases strictly guarded from the eyes of students: yet he had a vast amount of knowledge, not only of general history, but of local facts, and he knew how to put what he had to communicate in a telling manner so that nearly all he has written clings to the memory. We should never think of comparing Mr. Speight's work with Whitaker's 'Craven'; still any Yorkshireman who possesses the earlier work would do well to provide himself with the latter, for, though in no sense a supplement, it contains a multitude of facts unknown to or unrecorded by the earlier author. Mr. Speight has given several quotations from Domesday in a translated form. It really does not seem to be worth while to encumber the pages of a popular book with these clippings. Domesday, to be intelligible, cannot be studied in this fragmentary manner. Those who have the faculty for using it would, in all likelihood, prefer it in the original, either in the printed edition to which Sir Henry Ellis contributed an important introduction, or in the photographic reproduction which was issued some twenty years ago. Mr. Speight has been fortunate in some of his experiences. On August 25th, 1891, he saw what is spoken of as the great Yorkshire Flood, and he happened to be at one of the best places in the shire for seeing such a turmoil of waters to perfection. "Every gill-beck, which a few hours previously had been but a purling stream, became the flood-gate, as it were, of a furious torrent." He was staying at Dent at the time, and Dent is well provided with gills, where the on-rush of water in flood-time may be viewed in perfection. Many persons do not realize how small a body of water, if in rapid motion down a steep declivity, will sweep before it large masses of stone. Mr. Speight says that in Flintergill the "rocks, rolling and smashing against each other, sounded like subdued thunder." He was not, we imagine, able to see them on their journey. In these sudden Yorkshire floods the water is so turbid that nothing can be discerned that is not on the surface. Mr. Speight has come upon a curious memorandum on the burials in Thornton-in-Lonsdale Church in 1665:—

"It is agreed and ordered by the sworn men, concerning burials in the church, that every corpse that is carried on a woman's head shall be sixpence,

and every corpse that is carried on a bier three and fourpence, to be paid with other dues, either to the minister or church-wardens, for the use of repairing the church."

We never heard of women carrying the bodies of infants to burial on their heads except in this case. There are several instances of the fees for burials in the church being paid to the churchwardens, not to the incumbent. Stratton and Cartmell are cases in point.

Yorkshire Leaders. By C. A. Manning Press. (Leeds, McCorquodale.)—In the days when there were no railways, and journeys had often to be made in a post-chaise—when photography was unknown, and illustrations could only be obtained by employing an artist—when the mine of antiquarian knowledge was to a great extent unworked, and authors had painfully to dig out facts for themselves—the men who had expended large sums in the production of valuable county histories sometimes in their prefaces wrote of their works with a sense of effort and hope of support, for which it is certain that they had abundant reason. But why should Mr. Manning Press write in the same strain of this book—or rather, to speak of it as he speaks himself, of "this important County Work," or "this first-class Literary and Art effort"? "The task," he writes,

"of bringing out this work has certainly been a very difficult and trying one, and has put to a severe test much patience and perseverance, which, however, have prevailed with the kind co-operation received from several of the noblemen and gentlemen appearing in the book.....The cost of production has been very considerable,.....and can only be covered by liberal subscriptions," &c.

Mr. Press's patience and perseverance may, of course, have been tried by the difficulty of inducing "the noblemen and gentlemen appearing in the book" to "co-operate," but when he had either succeeded in this, or had made up the deficiency by pages of extracts from newspapers—these sometimes supply all but the whole of the notice—his "first-class literary effort" must have come to an end, and his "art effort" can only have consisted in procuring a photograph of the "subject" and having it reproduced. It is hard to discover on what principle the selection of "subjects" has been made. The Marquis of Lorne appears as a Yorkshire leader because some time ago "he was seized with a desire to enter the House of Commons in a representative capacity," and unsuccessfully contested Bradford. Lord Carlisle is left out, though it does not require an art effort to see that he is a distinguished artist, and quite as interesting in other ways as most of the "subjects" selected. Middlesbrough, which Mr. Gladstone once called "the youngest child of England's enterprise," has many parents of whom Yorkshire is proud. None of them is named here. Sir Joseph Pease is the man to whom its growth and importance are mainly due, and he and his brother, Mr. Charles Pease, have always eagerly promoted its welfare. They are passed over in this book in favour of an almost unheard-of cousin of the name. Nothing is said about Sir Lowthian Bell, who owns almost the largest ironstone mine in Cleveland, who has demonstrated to the world the chemical theory of the blast furnace, and who is the first living authority on the metallurgy of iron. Nor is there mention of his distinguished son, Mr. Hugh Bell, but Mr. Press supplies a long account of Sir Charles Mark Palmer, whose history belongs more properly to the county of Durham. Why was not an "art effort" made to capture Sir Frederic Leighton as a Yorkshireman? He is said to have been born in Scarborough. Why, too, is Mr. Stansfeld's name absent? Surely he is a much more interesting man than Mr. Frederick Bent Grottrian, J.P., whose tactics as a Conservative candidate fill fourteen and a half pages. A long extract from one of Mrs. Hemans's best-known poems is actually printed because Mr. Grottrian quoted it at a political meeting "as

expressive of his views and aspirations." However, even "The blessed homes of England" is not so out of place in a "first-class Literary and Art effort" as the long list of the Bishop of Wakefield's publications, which, with all their prices and publishers' names carefully enumerated, is appended to the notice of that prelate's career. Will the "subjects" always understand what Mr. Manning Press says of them? One is described as "a scholar of no *parvis exiguus* degree," and it is also said of him that "in the inmost tenour of the [i.e. his] soul there runs a current of Bohemianism."

EDUCATIONAL LITERATURE.

The Science of Education. By Johann Friedrich Herbart. Translated by Henry M. and Emmie Felkin, and a Preface by Oscar Browning. (Sonnenschein & Co.)—It is to be regretted that Mr. and Mrs. Felkin have not presented Prof. Herbart's views on education more invitingly. The translation is doubtless correct, but it is unnecessarily and forbiddingly "rugged," to use their own epithet. Mr. Oscar Browning's preface contains nothing very new or very striking, but he points out with clearness the advantages of studying psychology in relation to education, and with charming *naïveté* confides to the reader the sad truth that he—the preface-writer—was himself a careless and injudicious schoolmaster. The translators give a fairly full account of the life and teaching of Herbart. In reading this treatise we have the great advantage of receiving the opinions of a man who was not only a theorist in education, but also a successful teacher of boys and men, as well as principal of a training college for students preparing themselves for the profession of schoolmaster. In the practical application of psychology to education Herbart was eminently successful. The chapters devoted to instruction are full of facts and suggestions that will prove most valuable to all responsible—whether as guardians or schoolmasters—for the educational training of others. The whole work should be carefully studied by the historian of education as well as by the practical teacher; to both it will be most serviceable.

Manual of Continuation Schools and Technical Instruction. By Charles Henry Wyatt. (Manchester, John Heywood.)—A trustworthy practical guide to the establishment and efficient maintenance of day and evening schools devoted more or less exclusively to technical instruction of a preliminary as well as of an advanced kind has been needed for a considerable time and by many persons; and few men in England are by experience and official position better qualified to compile it than the author of this volume. Mr. Wyatt is Clerk to the School Board for Manchester, where much in the way of technical teaching has already been effected; and as he has largely borne the responsibility, he must in like proportion share the credit of the classes under the control of his Board. Mr. Wyatt passes in exhaustive review the different possibilities of intellectual advancement before boys, and, we are glad to add, girls, who have attained the highest standard in ordinary public elementary schools—evening continuation schools, elementary and advanced, science and art evening schools, higher grade schools, and classes for advanced technical instruction. He fully describes the different exhibitions, prizes, and scholarships within easy reach of industrious students, and shows how clever, diligent lads may work their way to the City and Guilds of London Institute or the Royal College of Science. The practical initial difficulties in starting continuation or technical classes are not left untouched. Mr. Wyatt treats fully of the financial and other obstacles which beset the foundation and maintenance of these institutions, and gives plans of class-rooms, laboratories, laundries, and the like, with the approximate cost of necessary fittings. Of the

appointment of teachers, as well as of their training, he has much to say that is useful and practical, and we are not surprised to find that his experience has taught him that the best master of a manual instruction school is a skilled teacher (the italics are ours) who has received necessary workshop instruction, rather than a skilful artisan with (probably) no knowledge of the art of teaching. In considering the qualification of teachers, as in gauging the intellectual growth of scholars, Mr. Wyatt, like most recent advocates of instruction, thinks far too highly of examinations and certificates; these things are nowadays respected as ends of education, instead of being regarded as means. We admit that examinations are at present necessary evils, but it is well to remember that they are evils; and a great advance will have been made in education when both examinations and certificates are depreciated to their normal value. Mr. Wyatt is mainly engaged in the advocacy of judicious science instruction and of manual training, but we are glad to notice that he is not insensible to the advantages of literary and linguistic education in the upper classes of science schools. "Its importance," he says, "in all well-ordered courses of instruction is of the highest value." He clearly sees the insufficiency of any course of instruction which excludes the older, more disciplinary studies. "The danger of all science teaching is that the mind is trained to look for a result which may, by experiments correctly worked, be attained; and success in working experiments may tend to the development of a prig, instead of a truly-educated man." Mr. Wyatt does not approve of the French system of education, under which the State controls the whole instruction of the people, whether primary, technical, secondary, or professional. He believes "it to be politically unsound and unjust," and affirms that "trade instruction should not be given in State-aided schools." Discussion of this position would be out of place here, but we may venture to remark that such discussion is possible, and to hold it conceivable that conclusions different from Mr. Wyatt's might result therefrom.

The Theory of Educational Sloyd. Revised and edited for English and American Students by an Inspector of Schools. (Philip & Son.)—This is an authorized edition of lectures delivered by the Director of the Teachers' Seminarium at Nääs upon educational sloyd, its theory and practice. The matter of the lectures has been preserved, while their form has been somewhat modified. Most published lectures are marred by prolixity and repetition, and from these blemishes the volume before us is not free. Nevertheless, it is not only decidedly readable, but most interesting, for it embodies the views of Otto Salomon, the best-known living exponent of the sloyd system, and its most enthusiastic advocate. This edition of Herr Salomon's lectures answers the question which is nowadays so frequent, "What is sloyd?" Sloyd is "a system of handwork in wood," but it is by no means the same as carpentry; tools, objects, methods, are different in the two pursuits. Neither is sloyd a branch of technical education. "It is not a training for certain trades or professions." We are told that "the objects which the child makes [in the sloyd class] are equally useful with those of the carpenter; but, unlike the work of the carpenter, the value of the child's work does not exist in them, but in the child that made them." In other words, "sloyd is a means of formative education," and "it belongs purely to general education," and on these grounds its introduction into all elementary and secondary schools is strongly recommended. The editor points out the nine fundamental educational principles which govern the method of right teaching in sloyd. These are sound pedagogic principles, and they underlie right teaching in other subjects; but one of the greatest advantages of the system introduced into Finland by Uno

Cygnæus, and further elaborated by Otto Salomon at Näs, is that these principles are manifest as the base of the method of teaching, and that the consequences flowing from them can be traced. The editor of this volume of lectures is himself an expert in education, and, we believe, an expert in sloyd, so that he can happily group together and point out—as, indeed, he has done—the advantages that accrue from rational, temperate introduction of sloyd into the ordinary school course—e. g., habits of attention, accuracy, observation, and the like. Sloyd is further to be recommended as a means of healthy physical development; it sharpens the faculties, strengthens the muscles, and allows them full and free play, thus to a great extent counteracting the ill tendencies of scholars' too frequent cramped postures at desks, "poring over miserable books." There are many different kinds of sloyd, but experience has led Herr Salomon to concentrate his attention on handwork in wood. The very interesting comparative table of different kinds of sloyd should be carefully perused; it exhibits clearly the superiority of sloyd carpentry to the other kinds of sloyd which have been advocated and tried. The closing chapter of the volume contains an outline of the history of manual work, and an account of its introduction into schools in quite recent times. Herr Salomon's teaching at Näs has given the greatest impetus to the spread of sloyd. Training classes for teachers were instituted in 1874, and considerable numbers of foreigners have since then availed themselves of the advantages of theoretical and practical work under Herr Salomon; and it is worth observing that students from England largely outnumber those from any other country, excepting always Sweden itself.

FOREIGN HISTORICAL WORKS.

Il Duca di Savoia Emanuele Filiberto e la Corte di Londra negli Anni 1554 e 1555. Reminiscenze storico-diplomatiche, raccolte su Documenti inediti da Gaudenzio Claretta. (Pinerolo, Tipografia Sociale.)—It might reasonably have been thought that Giovanni Michiel, and some other of those shrewd diplomats and clever writers of the Venetian Republic, had already told us all that was worth knowing from the foreign standpoint, of the Court of Mary Tudor and of the state of England under her reign. Signor Claretta knows these Venetian despatches thoroughly; he has carefully studied the papers of Cardinal de Granvelle; he shows an acquaintance with the State Papers of the time above indicated that exist in our own Public Record Office; and still he has something fresh to tell us about two of the years of Mary's ill-starred rule. In this small pamphlet he has brought to light fourteen hitherto unpublished documents, which afford details of the greatest interest on the relations of the house of Savoy and the English Court in 1554 and 1555. The pamphlet is dedicated to the Prince of Naples, who closed his travels in the East and in Europe by his visit to England two years ago. On that occasion he was invested with the insignia of the Order of the Garter, as Victor Emanuel and King Humbert had also been before him. A similar ceremony forms the chief event in the history recorded in this pamphlet. In the skilful and lucid introduction given by Signor Claretta to the documents he here prints, we have an account of the character of Emanuel Philibert, Duke of Savoy, which prepares us for the cordial reception given to that prince when he visited Mary's Court. The embassy of Count Langosco di Stroppiana, which preceded and paved the way for the coming of his master, has never been told with such fulness and accuracy. The Count's opinion of the English Queen's personal appearance and character, to be found on p. 21, agrees in the main with that of Giovanni Michiel, quoted on

pp. 8 and 9. Plain-looking, but clever, agreeable, and kind, sum up what both ambassadors say. Whilst Langosco was in England, Mary decided to confer the Order of the Garter on Emanuel Philibert, and the Duke's ambassador is most diffuse in his account of Lord Clinton, who was dispatched to invest the Duke with the insignia, and of the ceremony with which it was necessary to receive the royal envoy. The investiture took place at Auxy-le-Château. It was not long before the luck of the Garter showed itself. On the very day of the investiture the Duke's troops had a successful skirmish with the French, and this result was put down by the prince to the honour that had just been conferred upon him. He himself took measures to pay a visit to London, where he was the favourite of sovereign and people alike. The particulars of his stay are full of interest. Signor Claretta has a graceful and vivid style, and we trust he may give the public many pamphlets as valuable and attractive as the present one. He pays a generous tribute to Mr. Turnbull's "Calendar of the Foreign State Papers of Mary Tudor's Reign," so perhaps in a future edition of this pamphlet such typographical errors as "Calendar of State Papers" (pp. 39 and 58) and "Signor Turnbull" (p. 39) may be corrected at press.

L'Italia durante il Dominio Austriaco. Di Carlo Tivaroni. Vol. I. (Turin and Rome, Roux & Co.)—Signor Tivaroni means by Austrian rule the predominance of Austria in Italy subsequently to the Congress of Vienna, and devotes nearly 650 pages of closely printed matter to an account of the condition of Northern Italy from 1815 to the suppression of the insurrectionary movements of 1848. The author writes of course from the Italian point of view, but his tone is moderate, and he seems to have tried to arrive at the facts, although he does not appear to have made much use of Austrian works. The book presents, however, a useful outline of the subject.

A PREFACE by M. Felix Volkovsky gives a special interest to a work which he has edited, and which Mr. J. Morrison has translated from the German of Herr von Samson-Himmelstierna. It is published, with the title *Russia under Alexander III. and in the Preceding Period*, by Mr. Fisher Unwin. The book contains the best account we know of the rise of the Moscow party, and this is of interest to those who are already in some degree acquainted with Russian modern history. At the same time the state of things which lasted from the Emancipation, in greater or less degree, till the Treaty of San Stefano has passed away, probably for ever, and the Russia of the day is imperfectly sketched in the work. The German author gives a less agreeable picture of the present Emperor than that presented in most books on Russia, but it bears the signs of being a most careful portrait, and its disagreeable features are not unnaturally accentuated in M. Volkovsky's remarks. The book is one which must be looked at—or, rather, parts of which must be read in the translation or original—by all who concern themselves with Russia's place in Europe.

ANOTHER work on Russia, but one which deals with a very different period, is the second volume of M. Albert Vandal's *Napoléon et Alexandre I.: l'Alliance russe sous le Premier Empire*, published by MM. Plon, Nourrit & Co. This volume, dealing with 1809, the second marriage of Napoleon, and the decline of the Alliance, which was shortly to give place to war, is interesting through the historical topics with which it deals. It is less intrinsically interesting than the first volume (which we reviewed at length on March 14th, 1891), containing as it does little if anything that is new to the historian. We are not aware that any new light has been thrown on the divorce from Josephine, and the marriage negotiations with Russia and

Austria, since the appearance of the Metternich memoirs. These, bringing out in a marked way, as they did, the active intervention of Josephine with regard to the choice of her successor, presented us with new features of human interest, not, however, politically important. There is now probably nothing more to be learnt upon the subject, concerning which the Russian archives had previously been pretty thoroughly ransacked.

A VERY different empress from either Josephine or Marie Louise is the subject of another French work on Russia which reaches us from the same firm. It is from the pen of M. Waliszewski, and is called *Le Roman d'une Impératrice: Catherine II. de Russie*. The author has, we fancy, though he does not say so, translated from the Russian a good deal of new matter which has not been allowed to appear in St. Petersburg, besides that (of which he does tell us) which has appeared there in one shape or another; and although his picture is a confused one, it adds largely to our knowledge of the great empress. Dealing with such a woman, the volume is, of course, emphatically one not suited for general circulation. The same remark may be made of the whole of this book as we made with regard to Josephine's intervention in the marriage negotiations as recounted in the Metternich memoirs, namely, that it has far more human interest than historical importance.

MM. PLON, NOURRIT & Co. also publish *Les grandes Compagnies de Commerce*. The work forms an episode in the history of colonization, and is from the pen of M. Bonnasieux. It has received a prize from the French Academy of Moral and Political Sciences, and deserves it. It furnishes an excellent account of the early Hanseatic and other corporations, of the Levant companies, of the early days of the American and East India companies of the different Powers, followed by a philosophical argument upon the principles which have regulated the formation of such companies, and a short account of the new companies, such as that which formed the Congo State, and the Royal Niger, Imperial British East Africa, and British South Africa companies. We have not much to learn from the story as M. Bonnasieux tells it, but it may have some interest in France, where it is the wish of the Government, after passing a Bill through Parliament, to found a company for Madagascar.

VICE-ADMIRAL LAYRLE publishes through MM. Armand Colin & Co., under the title *La Restauration impériale au Japon*, an extremely interesting book on the conclusion of European treaties with Japan, the consequent revolutionary movements, the overthrow of the government of the Tycoon, and the restoration of the direct government of the Mikado. The book is readable from the first word to the last, telling its story most vividly, and without any pretence. It is impossible to put it down without feeling for the memory of Saigo—the great marshal who went straight from the command-in-chief of the Japanese armies in '76 into that insurrection of the Satsuma clan which he headed and in which he perished—the regard which is now universal in Japan, even among those who had to put down the last vestige of the feudal system.

EDESSA has less importance from a political than from the religious and literary point of view. In the two chronicles devoted to that country, the anonymous chronicle of Edessa and that of Joshua the Stylite, much is to be found concerning the literary and political history of the town about which Christ is said to have written to Abgar that the town would be blessed and no enemy would prevail against it. The political history of Edessa was pretty well described by Bayer, who wrote in the last century. This is not the case with its literary and religious history. This M. Duval has treated in his prize

essay, presented to the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles-Lettres in Paris under the following title: *Histoire politique, religieuse, et littéraire d'Edesse jusqu'à première Croisade* (Paris, Leroux). He has made the best use of the enormous Syriac literature published during the last forty years, and taken into consideration what the Roman writers and the Arabic geographers and historians report concerning Edessa, as well as what the Church historians Socrates, Sozomen, and Theodoret say. M. Duval's book is most systematically worked out. He begins with the topography and the foundation of Edessa. Amongst the early kings, the Agars play the chief rôle. After having spoken of the paganism of this country, which is of importance for the Semitic Pantheon, the legends of the famous Abgar as well as the Judæo-Christian legends are explained. Next comes the important chapter on the early Christianity and the literature of Edessa, where most probably the received Syriac version of the Bible was made with the help of the Jews not later than 170 A.D. Here also the Estrangelo characters were introduced. The history of Edessa under the Romans and Persians is minutely given in the next chapters, which wind up with the Arabic conquest and with the time of the first Crusaders. The list of the bishops is as minute as the documents allow, and in each period the literature produced by the clergy of Edessa is fully noticed. M. Duval reproduces the Arabic and Greek texts concerning Edessa with a French translation. As our author did not aim at writing a popular book, this not being what the Academy wanted, many will find his book a little dry, but the historian will find it very clearly written and highly valuable for his purposes.

THE *Handbuch der deutschen Geschichte*, which Dr. Bruno Gebhardt has put together with the help of a number of scholars, and which the Union Deutsche Verlagsgesellschaft publishes, may be recommended as a useful manual, giving in two volumes, containing some fourteen hundred pages in all, the chief facts of German history from the earliest times down to 1890, stated in a concise, if dry fashion. The narrative is condensed and accurate, although occasionally chauvinistic. It will be found highly convenient for reference. In fact, the book is decidedly to be recommended.

FROM M. Wolters, of Groningen, we have received the first instalment of an elaborate *Geschiedenis van het Nederlandsche Volk*, by Dr. P. J. Blok. This volume brings the reader down to the twelfth century. We shall have something to say of the work when it is further advanced.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

MISS REPPLE has published a pleasant little book of *Essays in Miniature* (Gay & Bird), which remind one rather of the literary leaders in the *Daily News* or the "turn-overs" in the *Globe*. It contains gossip little papers on villains and on Mr. Oscar Wilde, on gastronomy and on babies, and such like. The quotations, which are numerous, are, for the most part, judiciously chosen, and the sentiments enunciated are generally sensible, if not startling; in fact, they often seem to be a very fair reflection of some of Mr. Andrew Lang's best-known opinions. Occasionally, however, the somewhat exuberant enthusiasm peculiar to Americans shows itself, as in the following passage: "Out of the midst of the gloom, out of the confusion and depression of conflicting forms of seriousness, rises from London a voice, clear, languid, musical, shaken with laughter, and speaking in strange, sweet tones of art and beauty, and of that finer criticism which is one with art and beauty, and claims them forever as its own." The voice, Miss Repple adds, is Mr. Wilde's. Nor would Mr. Lang translate an epigram by Agathias in

this way: "The domestic cat which has eaten my partridge flatters himself that he is still to live under my roof." However, the book, though it lacks that appearance of inevitableness which should sanction all printed matter, will help to while away a vacant half-hour pleasantly enough.

THERE is no indication in the preface or introduction to *The Land Revenue of Bombay*, by Alexander Rogers (Allen & Co.), that these two volumes have been prepared under the auspices of the Bombay Government; and yet except the revenue officers of that presidency there is practically no public to whom they are of much interest or importance. To them we imagine the work would commend itself as a book of reference of special value whenever settlements of revenue had to be revised. The author defines his object in studying the details of the subject to be "to ascertain whether, by comparing the different systems for their assessment and collection in force in various parts of the country, modifications may not suggest themselves by which, even if this source of income may not be improved, better administration may be attained to, and some measure of certainty in its amount may at least be confidently anticipated." This seems somewhat obscure; but we may safely assume that any information which will lead to a practicable enhancement of the revenue will, in these days of the depreciated rupee, be hailed with satisfaction by those responsible for the finances of India.

MR. WALTER JERROLD has written, and Messrs. Partridge & Co. publish, an excellent little *Life of Mr. Gladstone*, altogether laudatory, in no sense critical, and wholly unpretentious, but easy to read and entertaining, and such as will please the admirers of the Prime Minister.

MESSRS. SWAN SONNENSCHN & Co. publish *The Eight Hours Question*, by Mr. John M. Robertson, a somewhat confused reply to Mr. Webb and Mr. Cox. Mr. Robertson is opposed to eight-hour legislation, except, possibly—for he argues both ways and does not decide—where the State is the employer. His book contains a chapter on the population question, in which the general arguments of Mr. Bradlaugh and Mrs. Besant are repeated, and which will offend many persons.

The Poetical Works of William Basse. Now for the First Time collected and edited, with Introduction and Notes, by R. Warwick Bond. (Ellis & Elvey).—William Basse's name is vaguely familiar to most students of literature. His elegy on Shakespeare beginning "Renowned Spenser, lie a thought more nigh," is one of the most appreciative tributes paid by a contemporary to the great dramatist. And Shakespearean scholars are well aware that this elegy, after figuring unwarrantably in the 1633 edition of Donne's collected poems, found a fitting and a permanent home in the volume of Shakespeare's poems which appeared in 1640. Many general readers will remember, too, Izaak Walton's classical reference to Basse in his 'Compleat Angler,' when he introduces a song "in praise of angling," which begins "As inward love breeds outward talk," and remarks upon it: "I'll promise you I'll sing a song that was lately made at my request by Mr. William Basse, one that has made the choice songs of the 'Hunter in his Career' and of 'Tom of Bedlam' and many others of note." Walton does not underestimate Basse's fertility as a writer of verse. He published three volumes during his unusually long life, besides prefacing many of his friends' publications with metrical eulogies, and he prepared for publication two bulky collections of poetry, mainly pastoral, which remained in manuscript at his death. It is curious that one of these collections, entitled 'Polyhymnia,' which was formerly in Mr. Corser's library, cannot now be traced. Some years ago Mr. Collier pub-

lished the second MS. collection, entitled 'The Pastorals and other Works of William Basse,' as well as a reprint of Basse's 'Sword and Buckler; or, Serving-Man's Defence,' which was first printed in 1602. Another of Basse's poetical tracts, 'Great Britain's Sunset,' an elegy on Prince Henry, originally published at Oxford in 1613, was reprinted in facsimile by Mr. Allnutt, of the Bodleian Library, in 1872. But Mr. Warwick Bond has been the first to bring together the whole of Basse's work, derived from both printed and manuscript sources, in a readily accessible form. The manuscript of Basse's collection of 'Pastorals' now belongs to the publishers of Mr. Bond's volume, and Mr. Bond has carefully avoided the misprints which disfigured Mr. Collier's edition of 1870. The care which Mr. Bond has bestowed on his author deserves, indeed, the highest praise. He does not seem to be aware that the tract by J. M., entitled 'A Health to the Gentlemanly Profession of Serving-Men,' which doubtless suggested Basse's 'Sword and Buckler,' is on good grounds assignable to Jervis or Gervase Markham. But with the rarest exceptions Mr. Bond has supplied his reader in his introduction and notes with all the explanatory information that a reader has a right to demand. Basse hardly appears to better advantage in his longer and more ambitious efforts than in his well-known elegy on Shakespeare or in the songs noticed by Walton, and we fear that, apart from those performances, Basse can never prove to be more than archaeologically interesting.

Les Inédits: recueillis en Angleterre, par Léon Genonceaux, is a small work published by the author, which he intends to issue periodically, and in which he hopes to reproduce the documents relating to France which are to be found in public and private collections in England. The first number contains letters from Diderot to Wilkes, from Napoleon I. to General Berthier, from Rousseau to Duchesne, from Voltaire to Prault, of which the originals are in the British Museum; and others from the Marchioness de Pompadour to Voltaire, from Racine to his sister, of which the originals are in the collection of Mr. Alfred Morrison. These documents are not of equal value, but they are all interesting, and we hope that M. Genonceaux will continue to publish the result of his researches and have his example followed by his countrymen who may meet with national curiosities of the like kind in other parts of the world.

THE third edition of *The Indian Empire*, by Sir W. W. Hunter (Allen & Co.), may be recommended to those persons who have occasion for reference on Indian subjects in a general way, but do not require, or have not access to, more detailed information. We think that the chapters which may be called statistical are of greater value than those dealing with history, for this reason—that the compiler had at his disposal the latest and best statistics procurable of the various provinces and has had experience in using them, whereas no history of India worthy of the name has yet been written. Macaulay's account of the battle of Plassey is referred to as somewhat fanciful, and the story, based on Clive's own despatch, is retold. Wishing to see wherein they differed, we have read first Sir W. Hunter's and then the other account, which, if more fanciful, is certainly very much more powerful. But except for a discrepancy in the number of the enemy, which we may be certain was never correctly known, there is no material contradiction in the accounts; in fact, the internal evidence that both were taken from the same source is remarkably strong, and we are not concerned to carry the comparison further. Macaulay's summing up of the story is a model of lucid condensation, which may be studied with advantage, and therefore we do not apologize for reproducing

it: "With the loss of twenty-two soldiers killed and fifty wounded, Clive had scattered an army of near sixty thousand men, and subdued an empire larger and more populous than Great Britain." The examples of the vowel sounds, though much improved since the publication of the second edition of the 'Gazetteer of India' and certain of the "Rulers of India" series, in which they were imperfect and misleading, require further correction. The short *u* has the sound of *u* in "put" or "push," rather than that in "bull," which is distinctly longer. The long *u* has the sound of *u* in "rule" or *oo* in "tool," and not the shorter sound of *u* in "rural": *ai* should be sounded like the *ai* in "Kaiser" or like *i* in "fire." These are small matters, doubtless, but it is well to be as correct as possible. The book, which has 852 pages, is most unwieldy, and should be divided into two volumes.

A PLEASANT outcome of the presence of our countrymen in Cyprus is the *Lexicon Helleno-Anglicum*, just published by Mr. Herbert E. Clark, of Nikosia. The author is Mr. A. Kyriakides, Interpreter and Registrar of the District Court there. The work is well done, the appendix of especially Cypriot words being very interesting; and the typography is creditable.

M. ROTHSCHILD, of Paris, publishes *Les Ministres dans les principaux Pays d'Europe et d'Amérique*, by M. L. Dupriez, a work crowned by the Academy of Moral and Political Science on the report of a highly competent adjudicator—Comte de Franqueville. We would that the author were always as accurate as M. de Franqueville has been in his books and is in the preface to the present publication, which is formed by his report to the Academy on the work. We suppose that a reporter is not allowed to correct his author as he reads him, but a few hints from M. de Franqueville would have saved M. Dupriez from going wrong in many small points. The errors in the book do not, however, detract much from its solidity and value. A more serious criticism is to be found in the consideration that the first scheme of the author himself, as we learn from the report, was to begin with an account of Cabinet government in England, study the imitations of Belgium and Holland, and then pass on to Italy, Austria-Hungary, and Canada. The second part would have been chiefly concerned with Germany, Prussia, the United States, and Switzerland; and the last part with France. Time has failed the author to thoroughly work out his scheme; and what he now gives us is a volume on ministers in constitutional monarchies, which thoroughly discusses the cases of the United Kingdom, Belgium, Italy, Prussia, and Germany, and a second volume on ministers in republics, which deals with the United States, Switzerland, and France. The difference in the value of the proposed and the actual book to readers in the British world is great, because it would have been extremely interesting to read M. Dupriez upon Canada, and more interesting still, if possible, to read him upon the growth in our days of the relations between Governor and Cabinet in the more ordinary type of colony—Victoria, New South Wales, New Zealand, Queensland, and so forth. It may seem a paradox to continental readers, but it is a fact well known to British students of the Constitution, that there is more to be learnt nowadays on the present subject from the Antipodes and from Canada than there is from the mother country. The despatches of English statesmen to colonial governors upon their various crises are, perhaps, the soundest collection of doctrine on the subject that exists. The part of the work before us which has to do with the United Kingdom will not teach us much. It is a careful digest of the opinions on the subject of the best English and colonial writers; and Bagehot, Todd, Erskine May,

Franqueville, Gneist, Leroy-Beaulieu, Hallam, Hearn, and Mr. Gladstone's essay are harmonized by the author. We have, perhaps, more to learn, not, indeed, from his excellent account of ministers in Belgium, Switzerland, and the United States, but from his fresher chapters on Prussia and Germany. France has not much to teach us. Her systems have been too often changed and have been subject to too much revolutionary disturbance to be valuable for other people, except as a collection of scarecrows. Among the many small errors in the first part, for some of which Gneist is to blame, we note a constant confusion of the Funded Debt with the Consolidated Fund; the statement that Lord Clarendon was Lord Chancellor in 1825; and a terrible hash (but what foreigner except M. de Franqueville could avoid it?) between board of guardians and parish. It is puzzling to any foreigner to find that the overseers of the poor of parishes are not the persons who administer poor relief. The author repeatedly uses the phrase "staff officers" for the "secretariat" of Government offices. This phrase is in the nature of slang, and he seems to think that it is thoroughly accepted and has now become an official title, which can hardly yet be said to be the case. There is, however, some need for the creation of a convenient expression to denote the men who are "permanent," and yet above the "clerks." M. Dupriez's book has, no doubt, been written some little time, which may account for his leaving Western Australia in the list of colonies not possessing responsible government.

THE *Almanach de l'Université de Gand* for 1893 (the ninth annual issue), published for the Society of Liberal Students by M. Hoste, of Ghent, has some interest. It contains a good deal about university extension—which, however, does not come to much—and many original poems and articles. A paper, 'M. W. E. Gladstone et le Féminisme,' represents Mr. Gladstone as friendly to woman suffrage, chiefly on the ground that he happened to be in power in 1869 when the municipal franchise, and in 1870 when the School Board franchise, was conferred on them. Neither proposal, however, proceeded from the Government of the day. In this article we notice a delightful "Lord Rosebery-Rothschild." The Ghent Liberal students allow themselves every year, it seems, the luxury of a "Referendum," and this year they have asked their friends in all countries to tell them "if society is on a volcano." The best reply is that of M. Jules Simon, who says: "The matter presses so much that I would have replied by telephone had there been one from Paris to Ghent. As it is, we must put up with post. We are not on a volcano; unfortunately, we are on three. If we were only on one, we should get the better of it." The three are foreign war, social war, and cholera. The remedy against the first is armed peace. But this does nearly as much harm as war. The second volcano will break out only about the end of the century. It may not, but only because the interest of money will fall so steadily that "capital" will virtually disappear. The sister of charity alone can deal with the third danger, because she believes in God. If the world were not becoming atheistic at the moment when it most needs faith, it might pass through its three terrors without serious suffering. M. Jules Simon's doctrine will probably not suit those who asked him for his views.

In his monograph, *Friederike von Sesenheim, im Lichte der Wahrheit*, which has just been published, the veteran literary historian Prof. Düntzer has taken up the cudgels against Dr. Froitzheim, who, playing the part of a literary detective, seems to delight in raking up all sorts of scandal with reference to the charming heroine of Goethe's love affair at Sesenheim. Düntzer conclusively proves the untenableness of Herr Froitzheim's allegations, which, more-

over, can serve no earthly purpose, except perhaps to confirm the dictum of Schiller, *Es liebt die Welt das Strahlende zu schwärzen, Und das Erhabne in den Staub zu zieh'n.*

MESSRS. DENT have followed up their charming edition of Miss Austen's novels with an equally tasteful reprint, in two volumes, of *Evelina*, edited, as were Miss Austen's works, by Mr. Brimley Johnson. Mr. Johnson's introduction is sensible and to the point. The illustrations by Mr. Cooke are clever and appropriate.

WE have on our table *A Tramp across the Continent*, by C. F. Lummis (Low).—*The Eve of the French Revolution*, by E. J. Lowell (Gay & Bird).—*Tennyson and 'In Memoriam'*, by J. Jacobs (Nutt).—*Recollections of Huntly*, by G. Gray (Banff).—*Banffshire Journal Office*.—*Episodes from 'Le Capitaine Pamphile'*, by A. Dumas, edited, with Notes, by E. E. Morris (Longmans).—*Episodes from 'Monte Cristo'*, Part II., by A. Dumas, edited by D. B. Kitchin (Longmans).—*Practical Plane and Solid Geometry*, by J. A. Walker (Glasgow, Mathieson & Erskine).—*Finite Homogeneous Strain, Flow and Rupture of Rocks*, by G. F. Becker (Rochester, U.S.A., the Geological Society of America).—*Fossil Plants as Tests of Climate*, by A. C. Seward (Cambridge, University Press).—*Report on the Meteorology of India in 1890*, by J. Eliot (Calcutta, Government Printing Office).—*The Counting Office*, Vol. I. (Raithby, Lawrence & Co.).—*The Book-Lover's Almanac, 1893*, with Illustrations by Henriot (New York, Duprat).—*The Peep of Day* (Nelson).—*A Pair of Old Shoes*, by C. Coleridge (Wells Gardner).—*An Irish Middleman*, by "Outis" (Sutton).—*The Student's Pilgrimage*, by D. Cuthbertson (Simpkin).—*More about Wild Nature*, by Mrs. Brightwin (Fisher Unwin).—*Jack Forrester's Fate*, by C. Shaw (Shaw).—*Soldiers at Sea*, by Louis Killeen (Ward & Downey).—*A Golden Gossip*, by Mrs. Whitney (Ward & Lock).—*Passion's Aftermath*, by J. M. Foster (Digby & Long).—*Bluebell*, by Emma Marshall (Shaw).—*Popular American Readings*, edited by R. Ford (Gardner).—*The Fatal Smile*, written and illustrated by Cynicus (59, Drury Lane, Strand).—*Old Gamul: a Lyric Play*, by T. Newbigging (Fisher Unwin).—*The Masque of Civilisa*, by F. S. Kemp (Digby & Long).—*Studies of some of Robert Browning's Poems*, by F. Walters (S.S.A.).—*Christ and Society*, by D. Macleod, D.D. (Isbister).—*Some Main Questions of the Christian Faith*, by H. Varley (Clarke).—*The Boyhood of Christ*, by L. Wallace (Osgood & Co.).—*Bible Teaching*, by the Rev. R. A. Morgan (Digby & Long).—*Simon Magus, an Essay*, by G. R. S. Mead (Theosophical Publishing Society).—*The Biblical Illustrator*, by the Rev. J. S. Exell: II. *Timothy* (Nisbet).—*The Holy City, Jerusalem*, by S. R. Forbes (Chelmsford, Durrant).—*High and Low Church*, by Lord Norton (Percival).—*Studies of Religious History*, by E. Renan (Heinemann).—*Fourier, seine Theorie und Schule*, by Prof. Dr. Otto Warschauer (Leipzig, Fock).—*Die Lehre von der ewigen Verdammnis*, by R. Falke (Eisenath, Wilckens).—*England's "Öffentliche Schulen" von der Reformation bis zur Gegenwart*, by A. Zimmermann (Freiburg, Herder).—*Vers et Prose, Morceaux choisis*, by S. Mallarmé (Paris, Perrin). Among New Editions we have *General Principles of the Structure of Language*, by J. Byrne, 2 vols. (Kegan Paul).—*Moffatt's Civil Service Tots*, by J. Hall and E. J. Henchie (Moffatt & Paige).—*The Love-Songs of Barbara*, by C. J. Whitby (Stock).—*Lyrics from the Hills*, by C. A. Fox (Stock).—*Poems in Petroleum*, by J. C. Grant (E. W. Allen).

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

ENGLISH.

Theology.

Barnes's (W. E.) Canonical and Uncanonical Gospels, 3/6 cl. Barrett's (G. S.) Religion in Daily Life, cr. 8vo. 3/6 cl.

Beecher's (H. W.) *Life Thoughts*, gathered by E. B. Proctor, cr. 8vo. 3/6 cl.
 Cairns's (Late Principal) *Christ the Central Evidence of Christianity*, and other Present Day Tracts, 12mo. 2/6 cl.
 Cox's (Rev. J. C.) *Six Meditations on the Gardens of Scripture*, cr. 8vo. 5/6 cl.
 Hall's (N.) *Atonement the Fundamental Fact of Christianity*, 12mo. 2/6 cl.
 Hellmann's (C.) *A Metaphysical Octave, Notes towards Theological Harmony*, 12mo. 2/6 parchment.
 Tumman's (Rev. J.) *Review of a Work upon the Apostolical Epistles by the late P. N. Shuttleworth*, 18mo. 3/6 cl.

Poetry.

Dante's *Pilgrim's Progress*, with Notes on the Way by E. R. Gurney, cr. 8vo. 7/6 cl.
 Fulford's (J.) *A Look Round*, and other Poems, cr. 8vo. 4/6

History and Biography.

Legouvé's (M. E.) *Sixty Years of Recollections*, translated with Notes by A. J. Vandam, 2 vols. 8vo. 18/ cl.
 Payer's (S.) *Diary*, with Lord Braybrooke's Notes, edited with Additions by H. B. Wheatley, Vol. 1, 8vo. 10/6 cl.
 Stevenson's (F. S.) *Historic Personality*, cr. 8vo. 4/6 cl.
 Wilson's (W.) *Division and Reunion, 1829-1889*, 12mo. 3/6 cl. (Epochs of American History.)

Geography and Travel.

Knight's (E. F.) *Where Three Empires Meet*, illus. 18/ cl.
 Legge's (A. O.) *Sunny Manitoba*, 8vo. 7/6 cl.

Philology.

Vuillard (A.) and Armstrong's (P. J.) *The French-English Vade Mecum*, cr. 8vo. 2/6 cl.

Science.

Hopkins's (W. J.) *Telephone Lines and their Properties*, 6/ cl.
 How to Improve the Physique, by Medicus, 12mo. 2/6 cl.
 Thorpe's (T. E.) *A Dictionary of Applied Chemistry*, Vol. 3, 8vo. 63/ half bound.

General Literature.

Bagenal's (P. H.) *The Priest in Politics*, cr. 8vo. 2/6 cl.
 Cottingham's (B.) *Kinsman to Death*, cr. 8vo. 2/6 cl.
 Herford's (W. H.) *The Student's Froebel: Part 1, Theory of Education*, cr. 8vo. 2/6 cl.
 Higgins's (E.) *Hebrew Idolatry and Superstition, its Place in Folk-lore*, cr. 8vo. 3/6 cl.
 Meade's (L. T.) *Jill, a Flower Girl*, illus. cr. 8vo. 2/6 cl.
 Pease's (H.) *Borderland Studies*, cr. 8vo. 3/6 cl.
 Roberts's (E.) *Owen Rees, a Story of Welsh Life and Thought*, cr. 8vo. 5/ cl.
 Scheffel's (J. V. von) *The Trumpeter, a Romance of the Rhine*, translated by J. Beck and L. Lorimer, 12mo. 3/6 cl.
 Scott's (Sir W.) *Waverley Novels, Border Edition: Heart of Midlothian*, 2 vols. cr. 8vo. 12/ cl.
 Silke's (L. C.) *Tried in the Fire*, 12mo. 2/ cl.
 Souvestre's (E.) *An Attic Philosopher in Paris*, 8vo. 6/ half cl.
 Stevenson's (R. L.) *Island Nights' Entertainments*, illus. 6/ cl.
 Tytler's (S.) *A Lonely Lassie*, cr. 8vo. 2/6 cl.

FOREIGN.

Theology.

Analecta Hymnica Medii Ævi, hrg. v. G. M. Drevcs, Vol. 14, 8m.
 Grünwald (M.) *Der Einfluss der Psalmen auf die Entwicklung der christlichen Liturgie u. Hymnologie*, Part 5, 2m.
 König (E.) *Einleitung in das Alte Testament*, 11m.

Fine Art.

Album Crafty: *Quadrupèdes et Bèlèdes*, 3fr. 50.
 Bérardi (H.) *Les Graveurs du XIX Siècle*, Vol. 12, 10fr.
 Catalogue illustré du Salon de la Rose-Croix, 2de Année, Préface du Sar J. Peladan, 3fr. 50.

Drama.

Silvestre (A.) et Morand (E.): *Les Drame sacrés*, 4fr.

Philosophy.

Krause (K. C. F.): *Abriss der Geschichte der griechischen Philosophie*, 2m. 50.

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Amic (H.): *George Sand, mes Souvenirs*, 3fr. 50.
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Jannaris (A. N.): *Comment parle-t-on à Athènes ?* 3m.
 Sudre (L.): *Les Sources du Roman de Renart*, 12fr.
 Winckler (H.): *Sammlung v. Keilschrifttexten*, Part 1, 5m.

Science.

Friedel (C.): *Minéralogie générale*, 10fr.
 Hospitalier (E.): *Formulaire de l'Électricien*, 11me Année, 5fr.
 Sachs (J.): *Gesammelte Abhandlungen üb. Pflanzen-Physiologie*, Vol. 2, 13m.

General Literature.

Bazin (R.): *Madame Corentine*, 3fr. 50.
 Beaume (G.): *Aux Jardins*, 3fr. 50.
 Brada: *A la Dérive*, 3fr. 50.
 Bourges (E.): *Les Oiseaux s'envolent*, 3fr. 50.
 Cabu (T.): *Georges et Marguerite*, 3fr. 50.
 Delorme (H.): *Graine d'Épinard*, 3fr. 50.
 Kannengieser (A.): *Les Adversaires du Pouvoir temporel et la Triple Alliance*, 3fr. 50.
 Larchey (L.): *L'Esprit de tout le Monde: 2me Série, Les Riposteurs*, 3fr. 50.
 Saxeby (G.): *Cœurs passionnés*, 3fr. 50.

MR. FREEMAN AND THE 'QUARTERLY REVIEW.'

I GLADLY accept Mr. Archer's challenge, and meet him on his own ground. Nothing is further from my thoughts than to "attempt to shift the discussion," or to abandon, or modify, the position I have taken up from the first. But my readers will, of course, bear in mind

that my review was on "Prof. Freeman," not on Mr. Archer, and that it is, therefore, Mr. Freeman's work, the assertions he makes, and the authorities he vouches, that are dealt with in my article, and that I must deal with throughout. I have a special reason for insisting upon this, namely, that the historian particularly invites us, in the matter of the battle of Hastings, to judge his narrative from those passages in his original authorities which he has so carefully and elaborately vouched for the details of his stirring story. Loyal to his wishes, I took him at his word; Mr. Archer, on the contrary, announced his intention of appealing "to other and unmistakable passages" (p. 344), and assumes that I must have overlooked them. This is precisely one of those assumptions that I complain of in his paper. I did not deal with them simply because I was not called upon to do so. In my answer to Mr. Archer himself they will be duly dealt with.

With this preface, I pass at once to Mr. Archer's main point, emphasized throughout both in his article and in his letter (with italics), namely (he will, I know, admit that I fairly represent it), that in my review

"there is not even an attempt to discredit Wace as an authority.....the contention is that Wace does not speak of a palisade but of the shield-wall and that Mr. Freeman has misapprehended the old Norman poet's meaning."

This is the passage which he quotes from his article, and on which he takes his stand. And he charges me with now shifting my ground by trying to discredit Wace's authority.

I will now state the reply as plainly as I have stated the charge:—

(1) I made it clear in my article (p. 14) that the two passages in Wace which—and which alone—Mr. Freeman vouched as his authority for the palisade could not, on his own showing, apply to it.

(2) Having thus disposed of these passages, the only ones vouched by him, I had no occasion to discuss the value of Wace's authority, and therefore did not discuss it. This in no way precludes me from discussing it if and when that issue is raised, as it now is by Mr. Archer's use of him.

It is only by ignoring and suppressing the argument I have italicized that Mr. Archer has been able to make out any case at all. This I shall now prove.

Mr. Archer, writing as Mr. Freeman's champion, made "the crucial passage from Wace" his *cheval de bataille* (pp. 348-351). According to him:—

"The Reviewer's charge is that Mr. Freeman has mistranslated Wace; that Wace's passage refers to a shield-wall and not to a palisade [p. 344].....Now there are six distinct objections to translating this passage as if it referred to a shield-wall. These objections are, of course, of unequal value; but some of them would, by themselves, suffice to overthrow such a theory. Their accumulated weight entirely demolishes the Reviewer's argument [p. 349]."

Now would any one believe, after reading this, that "the Reviewer's charge.....the Reviewer's argument," are based on Mr. Freeman's own words—that the writer who discovered that this passage describes the "shield-wall" was not "the Reviewer," but Mr. Freeman himself! This must appear so incredible that I am compelled to quote his exact words. If your readers will turn to his second edition (his friends, of course, insist on his latest edition being used)—an edition for the perfecting of which he went " minutely through every line"—they will find "the crucial passage" quoted in full on p. 764, and quoted there alone. And this is what he says of it:—

"Of the array of the shield-wall we have often heard already, as at Maldon (see vol. i. p. 271), but it is at Senlac that we get the fullest descriptions of it, all the better for coming in the mouths of enemies. Wace gives his description—

Fet orent devant els escuz
 Jà ne fussent li jor velcuz.

So William of Malmesbury: 'Pedites omnes cum bipennibus, consertā ante se scutorum testudine, impenetrabilem cuneum faciunt';.....So, at the Battle of the Standard, according to Æthelred of Rievaulx: 'scutis scuta junguntur, lateribus latera conseruntur.'"

There is no escaping from these words: I commend them to all readers of Mr. Archer's paper.

But the point on which I am compelled to insist is that Mr. Archer was aware of this, and yet has wilfully suppressed the fact throughout. Was this "honest"? Was it "straight-forward"? He must have known it, as a student of Mr. Freeman's narrative; he further had it impressed on him in my paper (he himself quotes from the passage) as a leading point in my argument (p. 14), and yet he represents Mr. Freeman throughout as applying Wace's lines to a palisade alone, and even coolly writes of my "imaginary shield-wall" (p. 352), although Mr. Freeman himself insists upon a "shield-wall" all through! This is why I had reluctantly to state "that he must himself have known that his arguments were not straightforward."

Having thus disposed of the first passage, and shown that the gun of Mr. Freeman's champions is spiked by his own fatal words, I pass to the second. I need not repeat my original argument as to this authority for the palisade:—

"The triple gate of entrance' is based on a passage in the 'Roman de Rou,' referring not to a palisade crowning the summit of the hill, but to a ditch ('boen fossé') which Mr. Freeman places at its foot."

On referring to Mr. Freeman's volume (second edition), pp. 447, 476, your readers will find that I am strictly correct in thus maintaining that Wace's "fosse" (*quantum valeat*) in the valley could have nothing to do with a palisade on the hill, the only one that Mr. Freeman mentions, and that I am concerned with. Thus his second appeal to Wace falls, of itself, to the ground.

Now my complaint of Mr. Archer here is that on this, the only passage in which I allude to Wace's "fosse," he bases an entire section of his attempted vindication, viz., "How the Reviewer's admission of a 'fosse' at Hastings, if rightly understood, involves a palisade." He writes:—

"The Reviewer might have avoided this mistake had he only remembered all that is involved in his own admission that Harold surrounded his camp with a 'fosse' or ditch [p. 344].....Had the Reviewer only borne in mind this almost invariable connection between the 'fosse' and the wall or palisade, &c. [p. 345].....The theory of some such construction is involved in the 'fosse' with which even the Reviewer admits that Harold surrounded his camp [p. 352]."

I appeal to those who may think that I have written strongly whether it is not perfectly intolerable to be lectured in this fashion on the strength of an "admission" that I never made, and in the very teeth of my own argument, my own proof, that Wace's "fosse"—if it existed, and if it involved (which I wholly deny) a palisade—could not possibly have anything to do with the palisade with which, says Mr. Freeman (p. 447), Harold "surrounded" his camp on the hill.

Mr. Archer asks me if I charge him "with misrepresenting" my "views in the very slightest degree" (the italics are his own). Most emphatically I do, as in the above instance. The two quotations speak for themselves.

Mr. Archer is a scholar of distinction on his own subject, the Crusades. He has a perfect right to intervene in this matter on behalf of Mr. Freeman. But when he is driven by a bad case to resort to the tactics I expose, he must not complain if I describe them by the language they deserve. I am ready to answer in your columns, if allowed (and, if not, elsewhere), every question he has put and every point that he has raised. And before I have finished, Mr. Freeman's friends will have cause, I think, to ask him, in Lord Melbourne's famous words, why he could not "leave it alone."

THE 'QUARTERLY' REVIEWER

THE KÖNNECKE CAXTON.

British Museum, March, 1893.

In the preface to his reprint of Caxton's edition of the diplomatic correspondence between Pope Sixtus IV. and the Republic of Venice, the only known copy of which, discovered by Dr. Könnicke, was recently acquired by the British Museum, Mr. Bullen pointed out that the fifth letter of the series was known to have been printed separately, probably at Rome. A further question then arose whether Caxton's text was reproduced from this impression or from a manuscript. The acquisition by the British Museum of a copy of the Roman edition at the Borghese sale has at length rendered it possible to investigate the question from a bibliographical point of view. The theory that Caxton followed a printed text does not seem to be supported by an examination of the supposed original, which is so clear that printer's errors in reproducing it ought not to have occurred. Caxton, however, commits four: "audebat" for *debebat* (p. 3, l. 4); "rescribit" for *rescripsit* (p. 4, one line from bottom); "nos" for *vos* (p. 5, l. 1); "cum" for *cui* (p. 14, l. 7). The first of these is exactly the kind of error likely to be committed in printing from a manuscript; and the same is the case with the only misprint which, so far as I can discover, the two editions have in common, "cepit" for *cepit*. One other trifling misprint in the Italian edition is right in the English.

Apart from this consideration, the preface of the London editor Carmelitanus seems unfavourable to the supposition of his having had printed matter before him. He was a Venetian subject, and a native of Brescia, a city conspicuous for its fidelity to the Republic. His publication is manifestly semi-official, and he is as hostile to the Pope as decorum will permit. The letters must have been sent to him direct from Venice, and it is very questionable whether the Pope's letter in its printed form ever reached Venice at all. The printed copy certainly would not be in the hands of the Venetian Government before their reply to the original was written; and it is remarkable that while all the other letters are fully dated, this rejoinder is not. It may be inferred that the draft was copied and dispatched to Carmelitanus before the letter was ready for official transmission to the Pope.

That the first four letters were also printed from MSS. seems clear from the contractions in proper names which they contain. An Italian printer would never have expressed Robertus Malatesta by Robertus Mala/i; and an English reprint would not have altered his text so greatly for the worse. The contractions in the two editions of the fifth letter usually agree.

R. GARNETT.

SALE.

In the sale of a portion of the choice library of the late Dr. John Webster, formerly M.P. for Aberdeen, at the rooms of Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday of last week, most of the books excited much competition. Amongst those most eagerly contested for were: Beckford's *Vathek*, first edition, 9s. 5s. Bewick's *Select Fables*, first edition, 9s. 15s.; his *British Birds*, first edition, 11s. 10s.; and his *Fables of Æsop*, 4s. 10s. Brant, *Stultifera Navis*, first 8vo. edition, 12s. 10s.; and first 4to. edition, 13s. Combe's *Tour of Dr. Syntax in Search of the Picturesque*, 5s. 5s.; and his *Dances of Death and Life*, 14s. 5s. Cruikshank's *Comic Almanack*, 21s. 10s. 6d.; his *Toothache*, 4s. 10s.; his *Illustrations of Children's Books*, 8s.; and his *Illustrations of Mornings at Bow Street*, 15s. Dickens's *More Hints on Etiquette*, 6s. 12s. 6d. Fielding's *Novels and Jonathan Wild*, first editions, 15s. 15s. The *Germ*, 5s. 17s. 6d. A volume of curious *Prints and Articles* respecting Burke and Hare Murders, 21s. Gallery of Portraits, 10s. 10s. Pinder, *Speculum Passionis*

Christi, 14s. 15s. A Collection of Tracts respecting the 1715 Rebellion, 16s. 5s. Scrope's *Art of Deer Stalking and Salmon Fishing*, first editions, 13s. 5s. Swift's *Tale of a Tub*, first edition, 6s. 10s. Thackeray's *Paris Sketch-Book*, 4s. 7s. 6d.; his *Comic Tales*, 8s. 8s.; and *Irish Sketch-Book*, 5s. Stuart's *Sculptured Stones of Scotland*, 17s. The 754 lots sold for 1,233l. 6s.

LIFTING AT EASTER.

I AM surprised to see that the old custom of lifting or heaving at Easter is spoken of in the *Athenæum* as obsolete. It "died hard," says one of your correspondents, in Staffordshire and Lancashire. Of Lancashire I cannot speak, for though I know that county well, I have not lately been there at Eastertide; but I can testify that in the neighbourhood from whence I write the Easter heaving is not dead, and is not dying. According to immemorial usage, the lads heave the wenches on Easter Monday, and the wenches heave the lads on Easter Tuesday; and in either case the reward looked for is not money, but kisses; although, indeed, if the man heaved be a "bettermost" person, he will naturally wish to pay for each salute. Thrice heaved, thrice kissed, that is the rule. And there is an etiquette in heaving, as in other things. On Easter Monday the lad who heaves does not presume to try his skill upon girls of a condition superior to his own; and as to those lasses who are his equals and his mates, he grips such an one as best he may around her ample waist, lifts her thrice into the air, sets her down again, and claims his kisses. But on Easter Tuesday the lass who heaves him approaches modestly, and perhaps surreptitiously, from behind, and clasp- ing him about the waist she lifts him high three times, and then gives him kisses three. This she may do, and will do (as I know by experience), even to a "bettermost" man, in which case, however, her motive is not so much kisses as coin; and the girls, having an eye to business, a knowledge of the higher claims of their sex, and a consciousness that (as the Lancashire philosopher remarked) "one woman is as good as another, if not better"—the girls, I say, have a special method of heaving the quality. They place the superior person in a chair, and he and the chair are lifted three times, shoulder high, by two girls, one on each side. It is true that either of the two wenches would be quite able to lift him without help, but then the other girl would lose her shilling, and he would only have three kisses instead of six. So this ingenious arrangement satisfies all parties.

I may add that on Easter Tuesday, 1891, I myself was heaved in both these ways, by two lasses and by one; and she, like most others in these parts, was quite capable of lifting twelve stone with ease. Moreover, nothing but accident deprived me of a further honour on that same day, for I learnt afterwards that twelve wenches of mine acquaintance who knew that I was coming were prepared to heave me in turn, and thus to illustrate Bishop Fraser's joke about "vicissim, by turns." Also, on Easter Tuesday, 1892, I was twice heaved, in two different places, and by two different women, whose motives, I think, were not wholly mercenary. There were others, however, of whom I cannot say this; and, being privately informed that a group of lasses whom I did not know were waiting to heave me at Kissing Corner, I departed into mine own country another way, like my august predecessors. I am now preparing for the campaign of 1893.

After all, this ancient custom, like the game of kiss-in-the-ring, is but a survival of the practice that once prevailed in all classes. What said that lady of the Picard castle, when she entertained the English knight who was on his way to the Field of the Cloth of Gold, and came out to meet him with twelve damsels of

her suite? "Forasmuch as I have heard," said she, "that ye have such a custom as that a man shall kiss all ladies, therefore I will that ye kiss me, and ye shall also kiss all these my maidens." Which thing he for his part was forward to do. M.

Wellington, Somerset.

THE custom of lifting on Easter Monday and Tuesday was not limited to the English Midland Counties. I remember having seen it practised in my boyhood in Montgomeryshire. Some memorable and amusing scenes in connexion with this practice have been recalled to my recollection by the statements which have appeared in the *Athenæum*.

G. W. HUMPHREYS

MR. JAMES HUTTON.

THIS gentleman, who died on the 21st ult. at his residence in Hammersmith, was at one time well known as a journalist and miscellaneous writer. He was born in 1818, and early in his career inherited money which, under advice, he invested in a brewery in Wales. This venture, however, not succeeding so well as had been expected, he turned his thoughts to a life of letters. Marrying, he settled at Brussels, partly with the view of studying Flemish and with an eye also to establishing foreign correspondence. But an untoward accident upset all his plans. The careless use by a servant of a new copper vessel had poisonous effects on his wife, and she was abruptly taken from him. Unstrung, and no longer feeling interest in his pursuits, he accepted a proposal from a brother to assist in conducting a school in the Himalayas. Capt. Thomas Hutton, invalided from the Artillery, had settled at Mussoorie. He was a well-known Indian writer on natural history and science, and thought that his own knowledge, supplemented by his brother's classics, would enable him to take pupils. The scheme, however, did not answer, and James Hutton joined the staff of the *Delhi Gazette*, and conducted it in co-operation with Mr. John O'Brien Saunders, and with that gentleman started the periodical which was entitled *Saunders's Magazine*. Afterwards he edited the *Agra Messenger*, an offshoot of the larger journal, and intended to catch the overland mail on its journey up country. When the *Delhi Gazette* was itself moved to Agra, Mr. Hutton took charge of it, under its proprietor, Mr. Francis Place, the son of the well-known reformer, to whom Sydney Smith so often humorously refers. From Agra a severe illness sent Hutton home, and he commenced in London the life of a professional literary man. He edited *Allen's Indian Mail*, and worked systematically for the firm of Cassell and other publishers. His works entitled 'A Hundred Years Ago' and 'Missionary Life in the Southern Seas' belong to this period, and gained attention at the time of their appearance. When the troubles of the Mutiny were fairly settled Hutton went out again to India, but resided this time in Calcutta, where he edited the *Hurkarah* daily paper and engaged in other literary undertakings. Early in the sixties he returned to London, and did not visit India again till midway in the seventies, when he established a journal of his own in Calcutta, to which he gave the name of the *Leader*. Previously, however, the spirited but unfortunate speculation of the *Day*, London paper, founded in the interests of a Conservative clique, brought Hutton's name prominently before the English public.

The Calcutta *Leader*, though written with much force and lucidity, did not prove sufficiently remunerative, and Hutton left India for the last time. In spite of this he retained his interest in Eastern politics, especially in the Frontier Question, in connexion with which he had published a work called 'Central Asia from the Arjan to the Cossack,' and for many years

found a vent for his opinions in the *Madras Mail*, which was the property of his friend Sir Charles Lawson.

Two of Hutton's later works may be mentioned as taking higher ground, and appealing to a more general interest. One was his 'James and Philip van Artevelde,' published by Mr. Murray. This was in truth the task of his life. The idea had been conceived at Brussels, but was not destined to see the light till 1882. He used facetiously to say, "That subject got hold of my tail when I was young, and I knew it would have me out of the tree at last." The book was written with strong predilections, but was based on original research. Another work, 'The Bland-Burges Papers,' was, and indeed is, a valuable contribution to our memoir literature, but the compiler was hampered by injudicious restrictions.

As Hutton reached his seventy-fifth year, he may be said to have lived out his time, but his last days were marked by great weakness. His gradual decline, tenderly nursed by his second wife, was painful at the end to witness from the complete renunciation of former habits it involved.

He left many friends, but they were naturally only the survivors of the large company to which his pursuits had introduced him, and most of the familiar faces had preceded him to the grave. A very old friend, himself once a Calcutta journalist, Louis Jennings, M.P., predeceased him by a few weeks only.

He had an independent mind, impatient, perhaps, of innovating ideas, but not devoid of traces of an older chivalry. His style was clear and pointed, his industry untiring; and he wrote a hand the envy of his acquaintance and doubtless the delight of the printing office.

A few apocryphal details have been published concerning him. He was never in the army, nor did he associate himself in 1848 with Mr. G. H. Lewes, for the obvious reason that he was not in the country.

SOME UNPUBLISHED LETTERS OF WORDSWORTH.

SUCH is the heading of an interesting paper in the *March Cornhill*, which embodies transcripts of several letters addressed to the poet's wife, daughter, and son-in-law. The comments by which the documents are accompanied are, in general, judicious and sympathetic, but the elucidations offered leave something to be desired.

On April 7th, 1840, Wordsworth writes to Dora:—

"Your mother tells me she shrinks from copies being spread of those Sonnets; she does not wish one, at any rate, to be given to Miss Gillies, for that, without blame to Miss G., would be like advertising them. I assure you her modesty and humbly-mindedness were so much shocked that I doubt if she had more pleasure than pain from these compositions, though I never poured out anything more truly from the heart."

The commentator thinks it probable that Wordsworth alluded to the lines beginning:—

Oh! dearer far than light and life are dear,
but, for various reasons, this is impossible. These lines are not in sonnet form; they were written in 1824; and they had been printed in 1827, and in every subsequent edition of the poetical works. I write under correction, but have little doubt that Wordsworth meant the two sonnets 'To a Painter' (Miss Gillies), beginning, respectively,

All praise the Likeness by thy skill portrayest

and

Though I beheld at first with blank surprise,
This Work.

Prof. Knight in his note to these sonnets tells us they refer to the portrait of Mrs. Wordsworth taken by Miss Gillies "in 1841"—but the date seems to be given on the authority of a communication made to him by the venerable artist in 1882 ('Life of Wordsworth,' ii. 415), and I am disposed to think that the correct date must be 1840. That of the letter can hardly be

wrong, as Wordsworth says he writes it upon the morning of his seventieth birthday, and I cannot think of any sonnets other than those, to which he could have referred. They were first published in the volume entitled 'Poems, chiefly of Early and Late Years' (1842).

I think the *Cornhill* writer is less than just to Wordsworth when he says that "the praise bestowed on her [Mrs. Wordsworth] strikes one as being founded mainly on her qualifications for being a sympathetic mate for himself, rather than on her individual merit." Even in the poem cited ("Oh! dearer far than light and life are dear") Wordsworth founds his praise on the superior "individual merit" of his wife. He is of little faith, he says,

While all the future, for thy purer soul,
With "sober certainties" of love is blest.

Through thee communion with that Love I seek.

And this note of loving dependence on her greater endowment of moral strength and sweetness is heard in all the many verses in which Mrs. Wordsworth is addressed, directly and indirectly. She is not only an affectionate and sustaining companion, but also an inspiring influence—

A perfect woman, nobly planned,
To warn, to comfort, and command;
And yet a Spirit still, and bright
With something of angelic light.

This splendid tribute to Mrs. Wordsworth's "individual merit" is repeated towards the close of 'The Prelude'—

She came, no more a phantom to adorn
A moment, but an inmate of the heart,
And yet a spirit, there for me enshrined
To penetrate the lofty and the low.

Mrs. Wordsworth assuredly identified herself with her husband to a very large extent, but not to that of losing her own individuality, and this independence, with all its consequences, was ever gratefully recognized by him.

In a dateless letter to Dora, Wordsworth sends "the following remodelling of the sonnet" he addressed to Southey—that which begins,

Oh, what a wreck! How changed in mien and speech,
and which a Fenwick-note says was inspired by "the sad condition of poor Mrs. Southey."

In the chronological editions the sonnet is placed among the poems of 1838, but this can hardly be correct, for Mrs. Southey died in 1837. Her mental alienation began in 1834, and after a few months' treatment in an asylum she was brought home again, "a wreck," in March, 1835. This I take to be the true date of the poem, and of the letter now first printed. "The thought in the sonnet as it now stands," writes Wordsworth,

"has ever been a consolation to me.....and [the] hope that, thus expressed, it may prove so to others, makes me wish to print it; but your mother seems to think it would be applied at once to your dear aunt. I own I do not see the force of this objection, but if you and Miss Fenwick and others, should be of the same mind, it shall be suppressed. It is already sent to the press, but not as it now stands; if you think it may be printed without impropriety, pray be so good as to superintend the revise, which I shall order the printer to send you."

I suppose this to refer to the 'Yarrow Revisited' volume published in the spring or early summer of 1835, and that the sonnet was omitted in deference to the opinion of Mrs. Wordsworth and others. It first appeared in the volume of collected sonnets (1838). One emendation suggested by Wordsworth was fortunately suppressed: "The meaning in the passage you object to, is certainly not happily brought out; if you think it better thus, alter it:—

Over the seared heart, compassion's twin,
The heart that once could feel for every wretch."

This seems to have been intended to replace the lines italicized:—

—though shadows stretch
O'er the chilled heart—reflect! far, far within,
Hers is a holy Being, freed from sin:
She is not what she seems, a forlorn wretch.

In a note to the line "Like children she is privileged to hold Divine communion" Prof. Knight recalls a remark by Wordsworth, "that

he never saw those with mind unbinged, but he thought of the words, 'Life hid in God'; but Wordsworth can hardly have been unaware that something akin to "the thought in the sonnet" is a rooted belief among Orientals. There is one bad misprint in the magazine transcript of the poem—"only" for *inly*—

Inly illumined by Heaven's pitying love.

My conjecture that the sonnet on Mrs. Southey belongs to 1835 receives some confirmation, perhaps, from another part of the letter. Wordsworth sends Dora the "humorous" sonnet on the ballot, beginning:—

Said Secrecy to Cowardice and Fraud,

and informs her that it will go to her cousin John at Cambridge, "to be printed without my name, if he thinks it worth while, in the [illeg.]." Whether it was thought "worth while" to print it in "the ——" I do not know: it first appeared with the author's name in the volume of collected sonnets in 1838. But not in the body of the volume—it was relegated to the note attached to that other ballot-sonnet which begins:—

Forth rushed from Envy sprung, and Self-conceit,
the reason alleged being that the last line was too personal:—

Hurrah for —, hugging his Ballot-box!

"The blank will be easily filled up," said Wordsworth, for all men in those days knew that it was Grote who hugged the ballot-box—not the simple contrivance with which we are familiar, but one constructed on philosophical principles, and complicated with a needle. This sonnet has been placed among the poems of 1835, on the ground that it "appears in the volume 'Yarrow Revisited' (1835), and must therefore belong to that or to a previous year." I confess I have been unable to find it in that volume, but, partly from internal evidence and partly from its appearance in this newly printed letter, I nevertheless believe that it belongs to the year 1835. The odd thing about the two ballot-sonnets is that in later editions Wordsworth preserved the Grote one, giving it an honoured place in the text, and cast out the other altogether.

The Wordsworthian student will be interested in noting some hitherto unknown various readings of 'The Triad,' given in a letter to Mrs. and Miss Wordsworth in 1828; and in learning that the poem was first entitled 'The Promise.' The poet directs the subject of his verses to "read thus:—

Only ministers to quicken
Sallies of instinctive wit;
Unchecked in laughter-loving gaiety,
In all the motions of her spirit free."

And adds: "After that lovely line 'How light her air, her delicate glee!' the word 'glee' ought not to occur again." One sees that in the suppressed passage "glee" had rhymed with "free," but the "lovely line" never saw the light until now, for in 1829 it ran,

How light her air! how delicate her glee!
and finally,

How vivid! yet how delicate her glee!

J. D. C.

THE DATE OF 'THE CANTERBURY TALES.'

As a really satisfactory study of Chaucer's art and mind cannot be made till the chronological order of his works is to some considerable extent discovered and established, it is a matter of congratulation that in the last few years so much has been done in this latter direction, and that as to the date of many poems, though by no means of all, there is now a fairly general agreement amongst really competent scholars. Of course the most interesting and important of all such questions is the date of the Prologue to 'The Canterbury Tales.' It has been and is by some still placed as late as 1393. But the evidence for placing it so late is extremely slight, if, indeed, there is any at all that bears investigation; whereas assuredly many things point to the year 1387 or thereabouts as the year of the pilgrimage

and of Chaucer's immortal description of it. I do not now propose to discuss this matter at large, but only to call attention to an argument in favour of the earlier date which has, I think, not yet been noticed, and which, if it has not a decisive, has certainly a corroborative value. We are told of the Merchant that

He wolde the see were kept for any thing
Bitwixe Middelburgh & Orewelle,

—that he thought it of prime moment that the passage from Harwich to Middelburgh should be swept clear of pirates. Why Middelburgh? The answer to this query gives a curious confirmation of the date 1387 or thereabouts; it proves that the Prologue must have been written not before 1384 and not later than 1388. In the year 1384 the woolstaple was removed from Calais and established at Middelburgh; in 1388 it was fixed once more at Calais (see Craik's 'History of British Commerce,' i. 123). The said woolstaple led a somewhat nomad life in the fourteenth century; it was at different times established at Bruges and Antwerp, not to mention various towns in England. But its only sojourn at Middelburgh was that in the years 1384-8; and so only just at that time could the Merchant's words have their full significance—have a special pointedness.

A careful examination of the case makes it highly improbable that the Prologue was written early in those four or five years. We know it was not till February, 1385, that Chaucer was released from the drudgery of daily personal attendance at the Custom House, where he held two appointments, being (since 1374) the Comptroller of the Wool Customs, and also (since 1382) the Comptroller of the Petty Customs—appointments, by the way, that must have made him very familiar with the merchants of the day. There is good reason for believing that the first literary product of his days of comparative leisure was 'The Legend of Good Women.' That work, doomed never to be finished, was still in hand (and probably becoming somewhat burdensome to him through the monotony of the subject-matter) when the larger and happier and more congenial idea of the Canterbury pilgrimage occurred to him. Thus it was probably after 1386—probably immediately after—that he composed the Prologue.

One convenience of his new and admirable design was that it permitted him to use up much old material—to slightly revise and to bring into a series sundry tales he had composed many years before—as those of Griselda, of Constance, of St. Cecilia, and of the Christian boy whom the Jews were said to have murdered, and possibly other pieces. But, except, perhaps, 'The Tale of Melibeus' and 'The Parson's Tale,' all the new tales—the tales that were written in the first instance for a place in the Canterbury sequence—were probably produced very shortly after the Prologue, i.e., in the latter part of 1387 and in the four or five following years. Certainly in 1393, if that date is accepted for 'The Complaynt of Venus'—and it is probable enough (see Prof. Skeat's excellent edition of the 'Minor Poems')—Chaucer felt, or seemed to feel, his right hand losing its cunning. Possibly later on he recovered strength and spirits, for in 1393 he was only some fifty-three years old, and he was to live till near the end of the century. But it is scarcely likely his admirable comic vein ever again flowed so freely as in 1387 and the three or four following years. That is the supreme period of his humorous and his dramatic power. At all events, in 1393—just five hundred years ago—in presenting his 'Complaynt of Venus' to a princess, probably the Duchess of York, he speaks of his "litel suffisaunce."

For old that in my spirit dulleth me
Hath of endytting al the acellie
Wel ny bereft out of my remembrance.

JOHN W. HALES.

LANDOR'S 'SIMONIDEA.'

In the *Bookman* for April 1st Mr. Thomas J. Wise gives an account of a copy of Landor's 'Simonidea' which he has been fortunate enough to acquire. I congratulate him, for the volume is indeed rare. But it is not, as Mr. Wise seems to suppose, unique. A perfect copy is in the Forster Library at the South Kensington Museum, to which it was presented in October, 1881, "from the old library at Tachbrook," by the Misses Landor, nieces of the poet. It is from this copy that the references and extracts are taken in my 'Golden Treasury' volume of 'Selections' (1882): see 'Notes,' p. 352, date 1806, and pp. 370, 371, notes to Nos. cclxiii., cclxxii. When my 'Life' in Mr. Morley's series was published the year before, the Misses Landor had not yet made their gift to the South Kensington Museum, and I had only seen a portion of the mutilated book which had been presented by Landor to Mr. Browning. This fragment, being without title-page, I had failed to identify. I described it, p. 38; but both that passage and the subsequent statement, p. 45, quoted by Mr. Wise in his article, are now misleading. SIDNEY COLVIN.

Literary Crossp.

'THE LIFE OF DEAN STANLEY' which Mr. Murray is to publish will fill two volumes. It was some time ago proposed, it was said, to compress it into one, but we presume this is found to be impracticable. Mr. R. E. Prothero's name is to appear on the title-page as the author, the words "with the sanction and co-operation of the Rev. G. G. Bradley, Dean of Westminster," being added. The many calls on the dean's time made it impossible for him to complete what was to him a labour of love, and he reluctantly abandoned the idea. Prof. Owen's biography is also to fill two volumes.

MR. A. J. BALFOUR, M.P., is going to publish through Mr. Douglas, of Edinburgh, a collection of 'Essays and Addresses.' In his preface Mr. Balfour says:—

"This volume consists of a certain number of essays and addresses which have been delivered or written during the last eleven years. None of them have any relation to politics, except perhaps, to a very slight extent, the review of Mr. Morley's 'Cobden.' But even in this case it seems to me that the changes that have come over current political theories since Mr. Cobden's death are so great that an estimate of certain particular aspects of his public career may be attempted without unduly raising controversies in which modern politics are immediately concerned. There is no bond of connection uniting the various essays which find a place in this collection into anything of the nature of an organic whole. The second and third, indeed, are so far related that they deal with the life and work of two great men of the eighteenth century who were almost exactly contemporaries. But the essay on Berkeley is a biographical study: that on Handel in the main a critical and aesthetic one. The fourth and fifth essays may both be said, though in different ways, to touch on the questions which have been, and are being, raised by the application of economic theories to political practice. While the sixth and seventh differ from the rest in being altogether removed from the sphere of ordinary practical interest. Though they were written at different periods, and for different audiences, they probably gain by being read together, and in the order in which they appear in this volume."

MR. MURRAY has in preparation a history of Marlborough College, which will appear, appropriately enough, in the school's jubilee

year. The writers are Mr. A. G. Bradley and Mr. A. C. Champneys. Mr. J. W. Barnes contributes a chapter on games and sports, an important subject in the annals of a modern school.

'A FELLOWSHIP IN SONG' is to be the title of a volume of new poems by Mr. Le Gallienne, Mr. Norman Gale, and Mr. Alfred Hayes.

At the Booksellers' trade dinner, to be held on the 15th inst., under the presidency of the Hon. W. F. D. Smith, M.P., the following are likely to be present: Lord Justice Bowen, Lord Amptill, Sir Julian Danvers, Sir H. E. Maxwell, M.P., Mr. Arnold-Forster, M.P., the Dean of Rochester, Mr. Walter Crane, Mr. Edmund Gosse, Dr. Conan Doyle, and Mr. R. Le Gallienne, besides many representatives of the trade.

A REPORT by Mr. F. C. Danvers on the Portuguese records relating to India in the *Arquivo da Torre do Tombo* at Lisbon, and in the public libraries at Lisbon and Evora, has been printed by order of the Secretary of State for India, and will shortly be published.

SIR FREDERICK POLLOCK will contribute to the forthcoming number of the *English Historical Review* an article on 'Anglo-Saxon Law.' Mr. J. H. Round will also write concerning 'An Unknown Charter of Liberties,' which he believes to have been granted by King John a year and a half previously to Magna Charta.

MR. MURRAY is going to publish a new series of 'Essays on Historical and Literary Subjects,' by Dr. Döllinger, translated, in accordance with the wish of the deceased, by Mrs. Warre. The essays chosen are: 'Universities, Past and Present,' 'Founders of Religions,' 'The Empire of Charles the Great and his Successors,' 'Anagni,' 'The Destruction of the Order of Knights Templars,' 'The History of Religious Freedom,' 'Various Estimates of the French Revolution,' and 'The Literature of the United States of America.'

MR. WILLIAM HEINEMANN has in preparation an English translation by Mr. Arthur Symons of M. Waliszewski's 'Roman d'une Impératrice,' which we have noticed elsewhere. The empress is Catherine II. of Russia. The book is to appear in the autumn, and will be in two volumes.

VASTO (the ancient Istonium), in the province of Abruzzo Citeriore, was the native place of Gabriele Rossetti, the father of Dante and Christina Rossetti. Gabriele Rossetti is still honoured in Vasto, and indeed in Italy generally, as a poet, a man of letters, and not least as an ardent patriot, one of the first definite advocates of Italian unity, who, in the dark days of Bourbon reaction and despotism in 1821, suffered lifelong exile for his convictions, and the project was started several years ago to buy and make public property of the house in which he was born in 1783—a massive and time-worn structure overlooking the Adriatic. It is understood that a sum of about 300*l.* would be needed for the purchase and for necessary repairs. Several of the most respectable citizens of Vasto are keenly bent on carrying out this plan; but the municipality, in which clerical influences are somewhat

powerful, continues inert, though not profoundly adverse.

THE first editions of Mrs. Meynell's volumes having been exhausted, a reissue of both the poems and the essays will be made immediately by Messrs. Mathews & Lane. The same publishers are preparing new editions also of Lord de Tabley's 'Poems, Dramatic and Lyrical,' and of Mr. William Watson's 'Excursions in Criticism' and his 'Eloping Angels,' the small first editions being bought up either before or almost immediately after publication.

WE greatly regret to hear of the decease of Mr. Richard Crawley, the author of 'Horse and Foot.' He was educated at University College, Oxford, and graduated in 1865, having taken a first both in "Mods" and "Greats," and soon afterwards he became a Fellow of Worcester College. 'Horse and Foot,' one of the most brilliant satires of the school of Pope that the second half of this century has produced, appeared in 1868. 'Venus and Psyche, and other Poems,' was published in 1871, but hardly realized the promise of its predecessor. In 1874 Mr. Crawley brought out an able and vigorous translation of Thucydides, which did not meet with quite the recognition it deserved. 'The Younger Brother,' an interesting attempt in the style of the Elizabethan dramatists, appeared in 1878. To an earlier date belongs a most ingenious set of mnemonic rhymes for the use of those who find French genders a difficulty, copies of which are cherished by those lucky enough to possess them. Of late years Mr. Crawley had been much occupied with life insurance business, and had little time to spare for literature. Epigrams and short snatches of verse, mostly political, appeared at intervals from his pen in the Conservative papers, but, to the sorrow of his friends, nothing on a scale worthy of his really remarkable abilities. A man of singularly ready wit, keen judgment, and great knowledge, he will long be lamented by those who had the pleasure of his acquaintance.

MR. JAMES HOGG, of Fleet Street, will issue shortly 'Cheerful Thoughts of a Cheery Philosopher.' These two volumes are the collected essays of "The Middle-aged Englishman"—the late Mr. Frederick Arnold, whose 'Three-Cornered Essays' have run through numerous editions.

PROF. MINTO'S 'Manual of Logic, Inductive and Deductive,' which he left finished, as we said when we spoke of his premature death, and of which he had corrected the proofs, will be published presently by Mr. Murray.

MR. MURRAY is also going to bring out a volume of sketches of Scottish life somewhat after the style of Mr. Barrie's popular works. The title is 'Barncraig: Episodes in the Life of a Scottish Village.'

MR. JOSEPH TRUSLOVE, who has traded under the name of Truslove & Shirley in Oxford Street, bookseller and publisher, has taken into partnership Mr. Frank Hanson, for many years London representative of Messrs. Simpkin, Marshall & Co. The style of the firm in future will be Truslove & Hanson.

HERR HEINRICH SPIELHAGEN will shortly issue a new novel, entitled 'Das Sonntagskind.' A new work is also announced by Julius Stinde, of "Buchholz" fame, under the title of "Das Torfmoor, naturalistisches Familiendrama. In einem Aufzuge."

MR. F. T. PALGRAVE writes to us, pointing out that we made a mistake in saying that his poem 'Amenophis' is a reprint. We are very sorry for the blunder. Mr. Palgrave adds that not only the title poem but more than half of the contents of the volume are now printed for the first time.

THE Parliamentary Papers likely to be of the most interest to our readers are Established Church, Wales, Suspensory Bill, Parishes, Return (1d.); Education Department, 1893, Code of Regulations, &c. (5d.); Report on the Finances of the University of Edinburgh, September, 1891, to August, 1892 (1d.); Education, England and Wales, Revised Instructions (3d.); and Census, Scotland, Vol. II. Part I. (3s. 2d.).

SCIENCE

TEXT-BOOKS.

A *Treatise on Analytical Statics*. By Edward John Routh, Sc.D., F.R.S. 2 vols. (Cambridge, University Press.)—As in his other mathematical works, Dr. Routh treats his subject with economical directness. He wastes no time or space in discussing unsettled questions, or upon any matter whatever that lies beyond the requirements of the usual examinations. His object has evidently been to write a work that would be especially serviceable to competitors training for the Cambridge mathematical contests, and in this he has certainly succeeded. It should be stated that the work before us is in no sense elementary. Students are expected to start with a good mathematical equipment, including a knowledge of the calculus, analytical geometry, and differential equations. The second volume treats mainly of attractions, bending of rods, and statics.

The *Algebra of Coplanar Vectors and Trigonometry*. By R. Baldwin Hayward, M.A., F.R.S. (Macmillan & Co.)—This is an interesting and not unsuccessful attempt to found plane trigonometry on the general and comparatively modern notion of vectors. The work thus becomes an excellent introduction or preparation for the more advanced subjects of quaternions, &c. Though it deals with pretty much the same problems as De Morgan's 'Double Algebra,' it does so from a totally different standpoint and by essentially different methods, so that it is in no sense a reproduction of that work. The reader is not obliged to bring to the study of the book more knowledge than would be required for the study of trigonometry on the usual lines; but, at the same time, a previous knowledge of ordinary plane trigonometry will be of great advantage to him. The author treats his subject with great ability, and we heartily wish him success in his bold experiment.

Introductory Modern Geometry of Point, Ray, and Circle. By William Benjamin Smith, A.M., Ph.D. (Macmillan & Co.)—The diction, spelling, and general arrangement of this work would stamp it as American, even if we had not the express declaration of the preface that it is specially intended for the freshmen of the University of the State of Missouri. As students in England usually follow a very different mathematical course, the book necessarily loses much of its practical utility in crossing the Atlantic; yet it is not without a certain interest

even for readers on this side of the water. It is always instructive to compare different methods, and though candidates at examinations here will not find the book very serviceable for their purpose, the true lover of mathematics, however elementary his knowledge, will discover in it much suggestive matter. The following extract will interest those who like to disport themselves in the fascinating mythology of hyper-spaces:—

"It appears then that the natural question, Which of the four possible homeoidal spaces is our actual space? is at present unanswerable. Our experience is still too narrow to enable us to decide or even to conjecture. Why, then, do we seem to prefer parabolic space, and build up our geometries on Euclid's foundations? Because it is easier, more convenient. The superior simplicity of the Euclidian geometry is conspicuous in its doctrine of the parallel, the unique intersector, and of the sum of the angles in the plane Δ , which is a constant, the straight angle. The ground of our preference, then, is not a logical, but an economical one. Lastly, let the student never forget that the question as to the fundamental properties of our space is at bottom a question as to the constitution of our own minds."

Mechanics and Hydrostatics for Beginners. By S. L. Loney, M.A. (Cambridge, University Press.)—This new addition to the "Pitt Press Mathematical Series" presupposes no higher knowledge in the student than an acquaintance with two books of Euclid and algebra to quadratic equations. The small and elementary amount of trigonometry required will be found in an appendix. It would be more logical to place this at the beginning of the book; but the point is of no great importance. Mr. Loney treats his subject with clearness and simplicity.

Chemical Calculations, with Explanatory Notes, Problems, and Answers. By R. Lloyd Whiteley, F.I.C. (Longmans & Co.)—The author is assistant lecturer and demonstrator in chemistry in the University College, Nottingham, and his little work has a preface by Prof. F. Clowes; it is specially adapted for use in colleges and science schools. In the compass of about one hundred pages Mr. Whiteley has contrived to compress an excellent selection of arithmetical problems, along with concise and clear directions for solving them, and preceded by a short summary of the chemical facts or processes to which the calculations refer. All the ordinary kinds of calculations required by the chemical student are illustrated, and, almost needless to say of a book issued under such auspices, well and accurately illustrated. As far as we have tested the questions and answers, mistakes are conspicuous by their absence; a wrong answer, however, is given to Question 13 in chapter iv. We most heartily recommend Mr. Whiteley's little book to those engaged in teaching or studying chemistry.

GEOGRAPHICAL NOTES.

It is with regret we record the death of Mr. John Bartholomew, the eminent Scottish cartographer, which took place after a severe illness on March 30th. Mr. Bartholomew was born at Edinburgh December 25th, 1831, received his early training at the hands of his father, and enjoyed the additional advantage of having been associated for some time with Dr. Petermann, at that time in London. The deceased possessed considerable knowledge and skill, was an indefatigable worker and a good man of business, and withal of a most kindly disposition. Under his direction the business which had been left him by his father expanded rapidly, and acquired a reputation reaching far beyond the limits of the Northern metropolis. Among the more important work done by him are many of the maps in Philip's 'Imperial Atlas,' Black's 'General Atlas,' a 'Handy General Atlas,' large maps of England and Scotland, and numerous smaller ones for Baddeley's Guide-Books, &c. Mr. Bartholomew also compiled an excellent 'Gazetteer of the British Isles.' In 1889 he transferred the management

of his business to his son, without, however, altogether relinquishing work. Indeed, almost to the hour of his death he was busy upon a new map of England.

Mr. and Mrs. Bent's excavations at Axum have been interrupted by the outbreak of a local war, and they have been compelled to withdraw within Italian territory. They have, however, succeeded in getting squeezes from inscriptions not yet copied at all or copied very inadequately. Near Adowa they succeeded in discovering a Himyaritic inscription.

Petermann's *Mitteilungen* publishes the account of a journey through Northern Patagonia by Dr. J. von Siemiradzki, of Lemberg, who left Buenos Ayres in November, 1891, extended his explorations to the southward as far as the Laguna Nahuel-Huapi, and crossed the main Cordillera in April last by the Passo de Lonquimay, in lat. 38° S., into Chile. The author has carefully plotted his routes, and his map differs very essentially from preceding maps, and more especially from that of Col. Rohde, which was supposed until now to have been based upon actual surveys, and to be quite trustworthy.

M. Maistre, who left a French station on the Kemo, a tributary of the Ubangi, in July last, is reported to have arrived at the mouth of the Niger on the 26th of last month, having thus crossed the region lying between the Congo and the basins of Lake Tsad and the Niger-Benué. M. Maistre traversed Bagirmi and Adamawa; he overcame many difficulties and fought some battles, and claims to have made a number of treaties which may bar German claims to the Hinterland of the Camarons protectorate.

SOCIETIES.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—March 23.—Mr. A. W. Franks, President, in the chair.—The following gentlemen were elected Fellows: Lord Muncaster, and Messrs. Whitley Stokes, W. H. Spiller, and J. Murray.—Mr. R. Blair communicated a note on the discovery at Auckland some thirty years ago of a holy-water stoup, with the arms of Bishop Nevill (1438-1457), fashioned out of a Roman altar.—Mr. Foley exhibited a rubbing of an incised slab in Tarrington Church, Herefordshire, bearing a cross with two small rings hanging from the transverse arms.—Mr. Payne, by permission of Mr. W. H. Hills, exhibited (1) a large hoard of bronze weapons and implements, consisting of 173 pieces, found in January on a farm at Ebbfleet, near Minster, in Thanet; and (2) a fine series of Anglo-Saxon antiquities, consisting of gold fibulae, gold bracteates, beads, glass vessels, &c., found in graves near Faversham. In illustration Mr. Payne also exhibited an important series of gold and other Anglo-Saxon ornaments found on Wye Downs, from the collection of the late Mr. H. Durden.

ZOOLOGICAL.—March 28.—Sir W. H. Flower, President, in the chair.—A report was read, drawn up by Mr. A. Thomson, the Society's head keeper, on the insects bred in the insect-house during the past season.—Communications were read: from Mr. H. Druce, on some new species of Lepidoptera Heterocera, chiefly from Central and South America,—by Mr. F. E. Beddard, on the brain of the African elephant; the author gave reasons for disagreeing with some of the conclusions of Dr. Krueg, but confirmed others; the outline is more like that of the carnivorous than the ungulate brain, but the principal furrows appear to be arranged on a plan characteristic of the Elephantidae,—and from Mr. F. M. Woodward, entitled 'Further Observations on the Genitalia of British Earthworms.' This paper chiefly dealt with supplementary gonads, which were found to be much more common than had been supposed; in one specimen an hermaphrodite gland was discovered in addition to testes and ovaries.—Mr. W. T. Blanford showed that the various names hitherto employed in systematic works for the bird called by Jerdon the Himalayan cuckoo (*Cuculus himalayanus*, *C. striatus*, and *C. intermedius*) belonged to other species. He also gave reasons for not adopting S. Müller's *C. canoroides*, and accepted the term *C. saturatus*, Hodgson, as the correct scientific name.

ENTOMOLOGICAL.—March 29.—Capt. H. J. Elwes, President, in the chair.—Mr. E. Swinhoe was elected a Fellow.—Mr. G. C. Champion exhibited a living specimen of a luminous species of Pyrophorus,

which had been found in an orchid house in Dorking. It was supposed to have emerged from the roots of a species of *Cattleya* from Colombia.—Mr. A. H. Jones exhibited living full-grown larvae of *Charybdis jaisius*, found by Mr. Frederic Raine, at Hyères, feeding on *Arbutus unedo*.—Surgeon-Capt. Manders exhibited a series of *Lycaena theophrastus* from Rawal Pindi, showing climatal variations, the rainy-season form being of darker coloration and larger than that occurring in the dry season. The ground colour of the former on the under surface was markedly white with deep black striae; in the latter form the ground colour was distinctly reddish and the marking reduced to reddish lines. He said that the latter form had been described as *L. alteratus*.—Mr. S. G. C. Russell exhibited a beautiful variety of *Argynnis selene*, taken near Fleet, Hants; two varieties of *A. selene* from Abbot's Wood, Sussex; typical specimens of *A. selene* and *A. euphrosyne* for comparison; and a remarkable variety of *Pieris napi* from Woking.—Mr. C. J. Gahan exhibited a microscopic preparation of the antenna of the larva of a beetle (*Pterostichus*) for the purpose of demonstrating the sensory nature of the so-called "appendix" of the antenna. Since he wrote a note describing this structure a short time ago he found that Prof. Beauregard had already suggested its sensory character, and was inclined to believe that it was an auditory organ.—Mr. H. Goss exhibited a specimen of *Trogus lapidator*, Grav., believed to have been bred from a larva of *Papilio machaon* taken near Horning, Norfolk, by Major-General Carden. Mr. Goss stated that he sent the specimen to the Rev. T. A. Marshall, who said it was a well-known parasite of *P. machaon* on the Continent, but not proved to exist in the United Kingdom.—Mr. F. Merrifield remarked he knew this parasite, and had bred several specimens of it from swarms of *P. machaon* received from Spain.—Col. Swinhoe read a paper entitled 'The Lepidoptera of the Khasia Hills, Part I.'—A long and interesting discussion ensued, in which Capt. Elwes, Mr. Hampson, Col. Swinhoe, and others took part.—Mr. W. Bartlett-Calvert communicated a paper entitled 'New Chilean Lepidoptera.'—Mr. J. W. Shipp communicated a paper entitled 'On a New Species of the Genus *Phalacrognathus*.'

MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

- MON.** Royal Institution, 8.—General Monthly.
Hellenic, 5.—Aure in Art, Prof. Van Six; 'Cacus on a Vase,' Prof. P. Gardner.
Engineers, 7½.—'The Cleaning of Tramway and other Rails,' Mr. G. Conard.
Aristotelian, 8.—'John of Salisbury,' Mr. C. C. J. Webb.
Surveyors' Institution, 8.—'Underwoods: their Growth and Utilization,' Mr. T. Bright.
Victoria Institute, 8.—'Primitive Indian Philosophy.'
Society of Arts, 8.—'Some Masters of Ornament,' Lecture I., Mr. L. F. Day ('Cantor Lecture').
TUES. Royal Institution, 8.—'Symbolism in Ceremonies, Customs, and Art,' Dr. J. Macdonell.
Civil Engineers, 8.—'Ballot for Members; "Steam-Engine Trials," Mr. F. W. Williams.
Society of Arts, 8.—'History and Development of Pattern Designing in Textiles,' Prof. P. Schulze.
Anthropological Institute, 8½.—'Note on a Cranium from a Grave at Hirling, near Eastbourne, Sussex,' Mr. A. M. Whiteley and Dr. T. Jones; 'Stray Notes on Egyptian Mummies,' Dr. A. Macalister; 'Two Skulls from Nagyr,' Mr. R. Duckworth; 'Dumma Island and its Native,' Mr. F. W. B. Smith.
WED. Archaeological Institute, 4.—'Symbolic Numbers and Geometrical Figures,' Mr. J. L. André.
Entomological, 7.—'A Species of Chrysopa observed in the Eastern Pyrenees, together with Descriptions of and Notes on New or Little-known Palearctic Forms of the Genus,' Mr. S. McLachlan.
Geological, 8.—'Palaeozoic Ostracoda from Westmoreland, and "Palaeozoic Ostracoda from Girvan (Ayrshire)," Prof. T. R. Jones; 'The Drivelling and Disappearance of Limestones,' Mr. F. Rutley; 'Bryozoa from the Inferior Oolite of Shepton Mordaunt, Dorset, Part II.,' Mr. E. A. Walford.
THURS. Royal Institution, 8.—'The Family Relations in Japan,' Mr. Daigoro Goh.
Electrical Engineers, 8.—'The Distribution of Power by Alternating-Current Motors,' Mr. A. T. Snell.
Mathematical, 8.—'Toricus Functions,' Mr. A. B. Danesi; 'To inscribe in One of Two given Triangles a Triangle similar to the Other,' Mr. J. Griffiths.
Antiquaries, 8½.
Society for the Encouragement of the Fine Arts.—'Tennyson's Poetic Art,' Mr. W. E. Church.
FRI. Civil Engineers, 7½.—'The Manufacture and Efficiency of Armour Plates,' Mr. D. Carnegie. (Students' Meeting.)
Astronomical, 8.
Philosophical, 8.—Dictionary Evening.
SAT. Royal Institution, 3.—'Some Applications of Electricity to Chemistry,' Mr. J. Swinburne. (Tyndall Lecture.)

Science Gossip.

MR. MURRAY promises a volume on 'The Physiology of the Senses' by Prof. McKendrick and Dr. Snodgrass.

MESSRS. CROSBY LOCKWOOD & SON will publish in a few days a new work by Mr. J. D. Kendall, of Whitehaven, on 'The Iron Ores of Great Britain and Ireland,' giving an account of our present knowledge of the origin and occurrence of such ores, and the means of reaching and working them. Some of the more important iron ores of Spain are also noticed in the volume.

SCIENCE has to deplore the loss of the well-known Swiss botanist M. Alphonse de Candolle in his eighty-seventh year. His numerous works have been widely read: his 'Introduction à l'Étude de la Botanique,' his 'Théorie élémentaire de la Botanique,' his 'Géographie Botanique Raisonnée,' and his 'Histoire des Sciences et des Savants,' the last-named a delightful book. He was made an Officer of the Legion of Honour in 1862, and a Correspondant of the Paris Academy of Sciences in 1874.

It now appears that the number of small planets discovered photographically last month amounted to no fewer than fourteen: twelve by M. Charlois at Nice, and two by Dr. Max Wolf at Heidelberg. These carry the provisional designation by the letters of the alphabet up to X, 1893, and raise the whole number of small planets known to 375.

FINE ARTS

The Life of Michel Angelo Buonarroti, based on Studies in the Archives of the Buonarroti Family at Florence. By John Addington Symonds. 2 vols. (Nimmo.)

A BIOGRAPHY of Michel Angelo by the author of 'The Renaissance in Italy' cannot fail to excite considerable curiosity, for we felt certain that Mr. Symonds would bring to the task not only his own noble ideals and his rare literary ability, but also a special liking for precise information—and, in fact, he has studiously examined the unpublished manuscripts of the Casa Buonarroti, and has drawn from them a number of interesting notices hitherto unpublished. But would one be equally sure to find in his work that ardour of research which would never miss a single detail, though it might take pains afterwards to hide from the reader all the minuteness of its preliminary investigation? In attacking a subject so hackneyed as the life and works of Michel Angelo an author finds himself confronted with the dilemma whether it be better to revive it, in a new form, by means of personal research and penetrating criticism, or to restate with the utmost precision all that has already been ascertained about it. The following observations will put the reader in a position to decide how Mr. Symonds has solved the problem.

At the outset a glance at the bibliographical index which prefaces the work reveals to us a predisposition of Mr. Symonds' which is allowable enough in more than one respect, but is unfortunate from other points of view: he desires to derive as much aid as possible from sources contemporary with Michel Angelo—documents from the Archivio Buonarroti, and the biographies of Vasari and of Condivi—and as little as possible from modern works. As well might a commentator on the Holy Scriptures insist on clinging to the text by itself, without attaching any value to the exegesis of it! It is true that Mr. Symonds has drawn upon the best known amongst the recent publications on Michel Angelo, such as 'Les Correspondants de Michel Ange,' published in 1890 by M. Milanesi; but what numbers of other important works he has discarded or ignored! Far be it from us to insist on his taking notice of all the occasional pamphlets on the subject, but can one be other than astonished to find a writer as familiar as

Mr. Symonds is with Italian matters using the edition of Vasari published between 1846 and 1857 by Lemonnier in place of the only edition which it is permissible to quote nowadays—that published by M. Milanesi in 1878-85? This is only an early and most unfortunate indication of a weakness that the numerous omissions and mistakes which follow tend to confirm.

In fact, whenever he quits the special ground on which Michel Angelo moves, Mr. Symonds exhibits a certain lack of knowledge. For instance, he asserts that Giotto worked in the basilica of the Vatican under Benedict XII. in 1340, and yet in 1340 Giotto had been dead three years! He also attributes the construction of the Sistine Chapel to Baccio Pontelli, who is said to have built it about 1473! Such an assertion as this reveals complete ignorance of a whole series of discoveries made of recent years. To begin with, it has been established by M. Milanesi, in his edition of Vasari, that Baccio Pontelli did not appear in Rome till a late date, subsequently to the pontificate of Sixtus IV., and that he was a military engineer rather than an architect. In the second place, the name of the artist to whom we owe the building of the chapel ceased a long while ago to be a mystery. He was Giovanni de' Dolci or Johanninus de Duleibus of Florence. The dissertations which have appeared in French, Italian, German, and even English reviews, Mr. Symonds has treated for the most part with as much indifference as general works on the history of Italian art, and the long series of really interesting pamphlets which would have furnished him with abundance of important information, if not upon the life, at least about the work of Michel Angelo. Even supposing that he did not share the views of the authors whom he thus passes by, and that he controverted them, Mr. Symonds's work would have gained singularly in interest and animation through the discussion.

If Mr. Symonds had altogether confined himself to the region of aesthetics, we should have had no right to judge him from the point of view of erudition; but the moment that he descends into the humbler arena to fight with mere seekers after fact, he is bound to submit to the rules of the game. A few weeks' additional work would have sufficed to render this omission much less observable. The blame lies principally with the method which Mr. Symonds has chosen to follow. We hope, however, that he may, in his new edition, give due consideration to these suggestions, which are put forward by a most sincere admirer of his talents.

Let us say at starting that Mr. Symonds has aimed at presenting to his readers the figure of Michel Angelo under the different aspect of artist and poet as the special and unique theme of his book, instead of drowning his hero, as Hermann Grimm has done, in the political, religious, and intellectual history of his time. Perhaps he has even pushed the idea too far. We should not have been sorry to get from so clever a pen some lively and animated portraits of the Mæcenases or of the artists who were brought into contact with the master; the book would have gained in warmth and colour had the surroundings and the framework of Michel

Angelo's career been more fully dealt with. Even when treating of characters so eminent as Julius II. and Leo X. Mr. Symonds confines himself to a few rather trivial remarks, although he might have given us his opinion (or at least have repeated the opinions of others) upon the direction which the taste of these pontiffs followed, and the influence which they may have exercised upon the development of their *protégé's* genius. This omission will, we believe, be regretted by all who know what brilliant sketches of character might have been expected from a writer like Mr. Symonds.

The first volume opens with a survey of Michel Angelo's family, and of its claims to nobility, which are familiar to every one; the author gives us a most careful and picturesque sketch of Caprese, the birthplace of the child of genius. On the subject of his education he remarks very justly that Michel Angelo never learned Latin, distinguishing himself in this from Leonardo da Vinci, who studied the language with much perseverance, as is evidenced by the long Latin glossaries in his manuscripts.

It is not our intention to follow Mr. Symonds step by step through his account of the life, or his estimate of the work of Michel Angelo; that would be to write one volume upon another. It will be more useful, we believe, to devote our attention to some of the vital problems and to what may be termed the heart of the questions, beginning with the chapter devoted to the youth of Michel Angelo and to the influences which acted upon him during his first years. This chapter, we regret to say, should be entirely rewritten, although Mr. Symonds's book has only been published a few months. He has altogether ignored some of the most important works which treat of this period in the master's life, notably those which have appeared in Germany, the memoir published by the late Dr. Portheim in the *Repertorium für Kunstwissenschaft* (1889) and the monograph of M. Wölfflin, 'Die Jugendwerke des Michelangelo' (1891). He would have learnt from these that a series of drawings by Michel Angelo permit us to judge of the manner in which he copied the old masters (Albertine Collection, Roman School, No. 150) or the Carmine frescoes (Print Room at Munich), and in what fashion he interpreted the works of his master Ghirlandajo (Albertine Collection and the Louvre).

Here is another omission no less serious: Mr. Symonds only once mentions, and that incidentally, Jacopo della Quercia (vol. i. p. 87), whose name does not even figure in the alphabetic table of contents. Who would, however, ignore to-day the considerable influence exercised by the bold and sturdy sculptor of Siena upon his young Florentine rival? a posthumous influence, no doubt, for Jacopo had been long dead when Michel Angelo first saw the light. We are the more astonished at this omission because the majority of writers on Michel Angelo have given prominence to this influence of Jacopo's: M. Eugène Guillaume in *La Gazette des Beaux-Arts*, Herr Wickhoff in his memoir 'Die Antike im Bildungsgange Michel Angelo's,' Springer, and Mr. Claude Phillips in the *Magazine of Art*.

On the other hand, Mr. Symonds, who

has taken so little account of the real precursors of Michel Angelo, seems to have exaggerated the influence of Luca Signorelli, whom he styles "the only forerunner of Michel Angelo." On the contrary, Portheim, in his memoir already quoted, has given vent to the suggestion that the points of resemblance between the two painters of the Last Judgment were more accidental than intentional, and arose rather from analogies of temperament than from direct imitation. We agree entirely with this view, and assert (always excepting two or three borrowings which it would be ridiculous to deny) that Verrocchio and Pollajuolo, Michel Angelo's fellow citizens, contributed more than the Cortona master towards impelling him to engage in anatomical study and the unflinching representation of the nude. However this may be, this passage is one of the most exhaustive in all Mr. Symonds's work, and reveals in the author a wonderful capacity of observation in matters of art.

The study of Michel Angelo's education in the antique would also require to be rewritten. In a new edition Mr. Symonds ought to take special notice of the researches of Prof. Henke, the anatomist ('Die Menschen des Michelangelo im Vergleich mit der Antike,' Rostock, 1871), of Prof. Wickhoff ('Die Antike im Bildungsgange Michel Angelo's,' Innsbruck, 1882), and of Portheim.

In the description of the surroundings of Lorenzo the Magnificent, and in his estimate of the influence which Lorenzo exercised on Michel Angelo, Mr. Symonds has not awarded sufficient prominence to the Platonic doctrines which took form and shape in the midst of Medicean Florence. He has repaired this omission in the second volume (pp. 161-166), but to our mind in too hesitating and incidental a fashion:—

"We know that in some way or other, perhaps during those early years at Florence among the members of the Platonic Academy, Michel Angelo absorbed the doctrine of the 'Phædrus' and 'Symposium.'"

Doubt is not possible. From his earliest years Michel Angelo was impregnated with Platonic doctrine, and belief in this doctrine was confirmed in him by a man whom one does not expect to find playing such a part, Savonarola. Numerous passages in the sermons of this celebrated preacher show us to what an extent he was swayed, often without being himself aware of it, by the "Philosopher of the Academy." It was certainly a recollection of Plato that inspired the famous literary competition to which the figure of Night gave birth, "The Night thou seest here." In fact, at the end of Plato's philosophical works one finds, in the ordinary editions, the delicate and subtle conceit concerning the 'Satyr' of Diodorus, engraved on a silver vase: "This satyr has been laid to sleep, not sculptured by Diodorus; if you touch it you will wake it; the silver slumbers." It seems to us most unlikely that the resemblance is a chance one; the Florentines were too well acquainted with the works of Plato not to seize upon them eagerly at the Renaissance.

In justice to Mr. Symonds we must add that if he has not drawn up a list of the sources which inspired Michel Angelo, he has defined in excellent terms the differences

between antique art and the art of the Renaissance.

Did Leonardo da Vinci exercise any influence over Michel Angelo? At first sight it appears doubtful. However, Springer has already pointed out the resemblance between certain drawings of Michel Angelo and the familiar types of his rival. Portheim, in the article already quoted from the *Repertorium* (p. 145), confirms this theory. He draws particular attention to the analogy between a sketch depicting a combat between a knight and some foot soldiers (Oxford University, Fisher, pl. 21), and the designs of Leonardo for the 'Battle of Anghiari'; and, again, between the anatomical drawings in the library at Windsor and Leonardo's drawings of the same nature. One can also adduce another example. In the 'Creation of Eve,' in the Sistine Chapel, the figure of God the Father has clearly been inspired by one of the figures in the 'Adoration of the Magi' of his rival, at present preserved in the Uffizi. In all these instances the influence was not felt till after the return of Leonardo to Florence, that is to say, till after 1500.

But let us return in our examination to chronological order. The consideration of the bas-reliefs in the Casa Buonarroti, the 'Battle of the Centaurs and Lapithæ,' has prompted Mr. Symonds to some highly apposite observations, suggesting an interesting parallel between Michel Angelo and Donatello, between Angelo and the antique. On the other hand, it is to be regretted that the paragraph devoted to the period spent by Michel Angelo at Bologna, and to the kneeling angel of the Arca di San Domenico, is altogether inadequate. There is not one word about Jacopo della Quercia, whom recent researches have proved to be, side by side with Donatello, the intellectual ancestor of Michel Angelo; not a word upon the difference between Michel Angelo's angel and that of Niccolò dell' Arca. Mr. Symonds confines himself to remarking that the former surpasses all the other figures in the arch in delicacy of execution: no term, it seems to us, could well be less appropriate than "delicate" to describe this statue, which is robust and powerful to the verge of brutality.

The marble 'David' affords Mr. Symonds the opportunity of offering to the admirers of Michel Angelo some illustrations of real value, which, if they are not altogether unknown, are at least published here for the first time; we mean the illustrations of the small wax model, and the arm and legs, also in wax, which are preserved in the South Kensington Museum. In connexion with the 'David' in bronze executed for the Marshal de Gié, and now lost, it would not have been out of keeping with the subject to mention the bronze figure of reduced size acquired for the Louvre a few years since from M. Pulszky. This statuette, which closely resembles the drawing in the same collection (vol. i. p. 208 of Mr. Symonds's work), has been published and described by M. Courajod in the *Gazette Archéologique* for 1885.

Of the succeeding chapters those which offer the most interesting points are allotted to the cartoon of the 'War of Pisa,' to the frescoes on the ceiling of the Sistine Chapel, to the drawings of Michel Angelo, to the

tombs of San Lorenzo, and to the 'Last Judgment.'

The architectural work of Michel Angelo has also been subjected by Mr. Symonds to a criticism which sometimes proves fruitful of results; but here, again, our author has not sufficiently consulted the works of his predecessors. A single example will suffice to show this. Mr. Symonds retraces, as follows, the history of the works undertaken at the Capitol. A number of artists and amateurs, among whom was Michel Angelo, having conceived the project of raising a series of imposing monuments at the Capitol, the master, about the year 1546, designed the two lateral buildings, the staircase of the Araceli, the double staircase which leads to the Senator's Palace, and the position, in the centre of the square, of the equestrian statue of Marcus Aurelius. The latter staircase and part of the palace were completed during his life. At his death his friend Tommaso Cavalieri undertook the direction of the work. We are, therefore, authorized to consider the Palace of the Conservators as conforming with the design of the master. This is, in substance, Mr. Symonds's story.

The reader can judge for himself by the memoir of that learned archæologist Ad. Michaelis, published in 1891 in the *Zeitschrift für bildende Kunst* (new series, vol. ii. pp. 184-94), how much more precise it is possible to be. Prof. Michaelis, after having recalled the fact that the square of the Capitol served as a market till 1477, published several sketches of the Flemish painter Marten van Heemskerck which show the condition of the square and of the Senator's Palace from 1533 to 1536, the very period which immediately precedes the intervention of Michel Angelo. The placing of the equestrian statue of Marcus Aurelius in the centre of the square (which occurred in 1538, and not, as has often been asserted, in 1536) may be regarded as the keystone of the work of reorganization. An engraving of Du Pérac, executed in 1569 ("Ex ipso exemplari Michaelis Angeli Bonaroti") and published in the 'Speculum Romanæ Magnificentie' of Lafreri, makes plain the projects on which the master had determined. This engraving agrees with Vasari's description; it only differs, in a few details from the actual building, the principal difference being in regard to the Palace of the Senator. Michel Angelo designed for the summit of the stairs a portico surmounted by statues, which after all was never executed. Moreover, in the original plan the windows of the principal story are higher and of a more stately ordonnance than in the actual building; and lastly, the campanile is crowned with battlements like a fortress. In 1546 Michel Angelo took the first step towards the reconstruction of the Senator's Palace, which was finished in 1568, after an interval of twenty-two years. Between 1550 and 1555 the two flights of stairs leading to the Araceli and the Tarpeian Rock were built from the design of Vignola, and surmounted by their two porticoes. A series of engravings published by Prof. Michaelis makes us conversant with the state of the works during the last years of Michel Angelo. It was only after his death that the Palace of the Conser-

vators received its actual façade, which was in accordance with his plans. In 1579 Gregory XIII. caused the mediæval tower which dominated the Palace of the Senator to be replaced by a more elegant campanile after the design of Martino Lunghi. In 1583 the two groups of the Dioscuri were placed on the summit of the *Cordonata*, and in 1590 the so-called trophies of Marius were placed as a pendant to them. It was only under Clement VIII., from 1592 to 1595, that the projects of Michel Angelo were completed. The façade of the Palace of the Senator was reconstructed, with certain modifications which may be found described in detail in Michaelis's essay. As for the Museum of the Capitol, which faces the Palace of the Conservators, its foundations may have been begun under Clement VIII., but Innocent X. at length resumed its construction in 1644, and had the satisfaction of completing it in about ten years' time. We see by this comparison upon how many points the account of Mr. Symonds requires to be amplified and set right. We may add that for the history of the building of St. Peter's the well-known work of Baron de Geymüller ('*Les Projets primitifs pour la Basilique de Saint Pierre à Rome*,' Paris, 1875) would have enabled Mr. Symonds to supplement in the same proportions his sketch of the construction of that celebrated building.

Infinitely more thoroughgoing than the study of Michel Angelo's artistic achievements are the biography and the criticism of his poetical work, for which Mr. Symonds long ago prepared himself by his translation of the master's sonnets published in 1878. In this portion of the work should be noted a really original point in the discussion of the famous sonnets addressed by Michel Angelo to Tommaso Cavalieri. Mr. Symonds here refutes Guasti, who gives a totally wrong interpretation of them with the intention of justifying the poet against calumnious imputations; and at the same time he makes short work of the extravagant hypothesis of Gotti that the letters addressed to Cavalieri were in reality intended for Vittoria Colonna. We can certainly say that these chapters merit a great deal of praise.

Notwithstanding the numerous exceptions which we have had to take to Mr. Symonds's new biography, it forms an agreeable contrast to M. Emile Ollivier's work on the same subject (which was noticed in these columns several months ago) in the minute, almost scrupulous reference to the sources (limited as they are) from which Mr. Symonds quotes, and in his careful avoidance of all religious and political declamation.

Men of the world as well as artists will read with interest this sincere monograph, the value of which is enhanced by unusual literary talent, despite its incompleteness; specialists and professional scholars will gather from it more than one ingenious suggestion, more especially when in a new edition the writer has filled up the lacunæ and wiped away the blemishes which too often mar his two volumes.

NOTES FROM ATHENS.

March 23, 1893.

THE season for work in the country is now just beginning, and the excavations of the

British School at Megalopolis were resumed last week. Our intention this season is to clear completely the Thessilion, or parliament-house of the 10,000 Arcadians, which we had already partially excavated. An account of the excavations of this School at Megalopolis is on the point of appearing in a special number of the *Hellenic Journal*, and so I need only say here that the Thessilion, from its curious and unique plan, is fully worth the time and money that we shall have expended upon it. It gives us an example of a Greek public building of an entirely new type, skilfully adapted to the purpose for which it was designed; its columns radiate from the centre, so as to obstruct as little as possible the view from all parts of the house, while they still preserve in their plan the lines parallel to the sides of the building necessitated by the structure of its roof. Mr. Benson and Mr. Bather are in charge of the excavations, and they hope also to test once more the possibility of any further topographical discoveries in the neighbourhood of the Agora, when the chief landmarks have already been fixed by our previous work.

In Athens some extremely interesting discoveries are due to students of the British School. Mr. Yorke has been studying the well-known balustrade of the temple of Wingless Victory—perhaps the most beautiful of all the reliefs preserved to us from the best Greek times. He has not only discovered some new evidence as to the arrangement of this balustrade, but has also found three new pieces belonging to it, two showing the shoulder and breast of a winged Nike, and one forming the greater part of a wing. These new fragments unfortunately do not join on to one another, or to any of the pieces already known and exhibited in the Acropolis Museum. But their style, especially in the modelling and the treatment of drapery, shows that grace and delicacy for which the balustrade reliefs are so much admired, and thus they are in themselves a valuable acquisition even in a place so rich as Athens in sculpture of the finest period. It is remarkable that they were all found lying among other fragments either on the Acropolis or close under it, but by some strange fortune they had either been overlooked or unrecognized hitherto.

Mr. Bather has been employed upon a most important piece of work, which has been very successful in its results. He has undertaken the sorting, piecing, and cleaning of the bronzes from the excavations on the Acropolis, which, with the exception of a few conspicuous pieces that had been selected for exhibition, were packed in indiscriminate heaps of fragments. As the result of the best part of two seasons' work, there have now emerged from this mass about sixty inscriptions (mostly dedications), several early reliefs of the greatest interest alike for subject and style, and numerous pieces of ornament, decorated handles, and so forth, many of them of great beauty of workmanship. A selection of these will be published in the *Hellenic Journal*, and it will then appear that the Acropolis at Athens is second only to Olympia in the excellence and the variety of the early bronzes it has yielded. E. A. G.

Five-Forty Gossip.

ALMOST at the last moment Mr. Hook decided to defer until next year the exhibition of his large and important landscape 'Spring,' which we lately described. Consequently, his sole contribution to the Academy will be the coast-piece called 'Good Spirits—Duty Free.' Among the absentees of the year will be Mr. Val. Prinsep and Mr. Harry Bates. Engaged most of his time on a large equestrian group, Mr. Onslow Ford sends 'Applause,' a charming nude statuette of an Egyptian damsel seated upon her heels and clapping her hands in praise of the music she is listening to. Mr.

Alma Tadema, like Mr. Hook, has kept back his most important painting, which has already occupied him for an unusually long period. It represents a festival of girls, bearing flowers, and dignitaries in a sunlit street in ancient Rome lined with marble palaces, 'A Fête of the Garden-God.' Mr. Alma Tadema is, however, at his best in a masculine portrait of Herr Joachim, and the group of two girls reading and conversing which we described in the autumn of last year, as well as a new and smaller picture, intended as a gift to Sir Frederic Leighton, and entitled 'In my Studio.' It depicts a young lady standing in the R.A.'s larger studio at St. John's Wood, near the famous pianoforte which is the chief ornament of the room, and inhaling the scent of some Marshal Niel roses in a vase which rests upon the instrument. Owing to the retention in their studios of the more important of their year's work by Mr. Hook, Mr. Alma Tadema, Mr. V. Prinsep, Mr. Onslow Ford, Mr. F. D. Millet, Mr. Bates, Mr. Leslie, Mr. Watts, and one or two more artists of note, the prospects of the Academy this year are much less brilliant than usual. The chief features of the gallery will probably be the figure-pictures of Sir F. Leighton, Sir J. E. Millais, Mr. Calderon, Mr. Briton Riviere, Mr. Burgess, and Mr. Waterhouse; the landscapes and sea-pieces of Mr. H. Moore, Mr. Brett, Mr. Corbett, the brothers Wyllie, Mr. Parton, Mr. D. Murray, and Mr. E. A. Waterlow. We should not, by the way, forget to add to these names that of Mr. Stanhope Forbes.

M. BÉNÉDITE, the lately appointed Director of the Luxembourg Gallery in Paris, has been on a visit to this country with a view of securing a few representative specimens of English art for the famous collection under his charge. Among other things he was much struck with the pastoral studies of the late Edward Calvert, exhibited in the British Museum and at Burlington House. This artist, until lately so little known in his own country, will henceforth be represented in the Luxembourg by a characteristic specimen acquired by M. Bénédite from his family; the subject is a classical shepherdess in a landscape. The long-promised life of Calvert by his son, to be published by Messrs. Sampson Low, is now approaching completion, and will be richly illustrated with tinted and other reproductions of his work.

MR. W. WYLLIE's brilliant and original picture of 'The Battle of Trafalgar' hangs in the entrance hall of the Junior United Service Club House, Piccadilly, and is exposed to the foulness of the London atmosphere, smoke, and irremovable dust. If it remains without the protection of glass, a very few years will efface its charm, destroy the purity of its colour, and mar the grand expansiveness of its atmosphere. Will not the club take the trouble to protect its own property, and do justice to the artist who produced so fine a work?

MR. HENRY WALLIS, whose admirable monographs on lustre ware, and the Persian variety in particular, we have reviewed with much profit and pleasure, has lately concluded his researches on the subject in Egypt, and, after brief visits to Athens, Vienna, and Berlin—where he has drawn and studied some of the most interesting examples of the ware—will be shortly again in England. He intends to proceed with the letterpress and illustrations of the next and final fasciculus of his valuable series of essays, which he hopes to issue with the least possible loss of time. After this, painting, in which he won his laurels, will, no doubt, receive his undivided attention. He brings some drawings of life and landscape from the East.

A HANDSOME catalogue of the Bateman heirlooms has reached us from Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge.

THE Directors of the French Gallery, Pall Mall, have issued invitations to the private view

of their exhibition for to-day (Saturday). The gallery will be opened to the public on Monday next.

MR. A. H. HOOLE, the architect employed at Malling Abbey, writes:—

"Will you allow me to correct several inaccuracies in your paragraph as to the proposed 'restoration' of Malling Abbey? It is not proposed to 'build a dining-room'; the large building recently used as a modern kitchen is for the present to form the nuns' refectory, a temporary kitchen being contrived by the roofing in of an existing yard, no old work being destroyed. The ancient doorway only recently filled up in the south transept wall has been opened. As far as I can ascertain no authentic information is obtainable as to the existence of the two small chapels, and, though very probable, there are no remains of these. 'Restoration,' so called, has never been proposed, only conservative preservation."

We are glad to have the architect's assurance that only temporary buildings are to be set up adjoining the transept; but as "the large building recently used as a modern kitchen" stands, we believe, upon the site of the chapter-house, and the "existing yard" occupies part of the site of the substructure of the dormitory, it would have been better to keep the sites of these necessary buildings free than to cumber them with even temporary structures for a totally different use.

THE visit of the German Emperor has given a new impulse to all public works in Rome. One hundred men are engaged in transforming the site of two recently demolished convents opposite the Quirinal into a garden. The lower part of the colossal monument to Victor Emmanuel is now appearing to view in a fine design of dazzling white travertine; while fifty men have been for some time past busily employed in clearing out the Stadium on the Palatine, in the hopes of discovering something remarkable for the occasion. Besides fragments of capitals, bases, and friezes, a fine marble statue of a woman seated, a little above the natural size, has just come to light. A piece of land has, moreover, been bought from the Villa Mills, so that the house of Augustus may be excavated and the Arch of Apollo completely disinterred.

In digging the foundations of the new Benedictine Abbey on the Aventine, a Gothic design which is to cost 75,000*l.*, various antiquities have been found from time to time, including some fragmentary inscriptions. During the last few days, however, a hundred gold imperial coins were found by some of the workmen in a cooking vessel. They consist of well-preserved specimens of the coins struck by Lucius Verus for the conquest of Armenia in 164, of the weight of about a sovereign each. Though now worth 20*l.* apiece, a local dealer was able to secure seven of the coins at five francs each.

PROF. LANCIANI has begun issuing his plan of ancient Rome, showing the results of the latest excavations. It will be on forty-six sheets, and will be on the scale of one inch to a thousand. No fewer than six sheets will be issued annually, so as to complete the publication, if possible, in 1899. The work is brought out under the auspices of the Accademia dei Lincei.

MUSIC

THE WEEK.

DRURY LANE OPERA.—'The Bohemian Girl' and 'Cavalleria Rusticana'; 'Carmen'; 'Faust.'

THE season of Italian and English opera which commenced under the direction of Sir Augustus Harris at Drury Lane on Easter Monday will probably be chiefly noteworthy for a revival of Halévy's 'La Juive,' but the date of this is not yet announced, and so far popular works have alone been given, the performances of which only require brief notice. What-

ever merits the admirers of Balfe may discern in 'The Bohemian Girl,' which alone among his operas keeps the stage, they could not have been fully satisfied with Monday's interpretation, which certainly ranked far below those given by the Carl Rosa Company when its founder was alive. Some praise is due to Madame Albu as Arline, Miss Lucille Saunders as the Gipsy Queen, Mr. Frangcon-Davies as the Count, and Mr. Albert McGuckin as Devilshoof; but the other members of the cast were extremely unsatisfactory, and the chorus and orchestra were lacking in almost every good quality, the former consisting apparently of foreigners with a most imperfect knowledge of English. Mascagni's work was performed with an excellent and familiar cast, but with maimed rites, the management being apparently unable to afford the cost of a harp in the orchestra or even a reed organ on the stage.

So far as regards the leading impersonations there was much to give satisfaction in the performance of 'Carmen' on Tuesday. Mlle. Guercia promises to become an excellent exponent of the principal character. Her conception is admirable, and she only needs a little more experience. Signor Morello displayed a fine tenor voice and considerable dramatic power as Don José, and Mlle. Dagmar made a favourable impression as Michaela. The general performance, however, was decidedly slipshod, the orchestra being frequently at variance with the singers.

'Faust' was given on Wednesday with a familiar cast, Signor Giannini, Miss Esther Palliser, Signor Castelmarty, M. Dufriche, and Mlle. Guercia repeating impersonations more or less well known and acceptable. There was an improvement in the general performance, under the direction of Herr Feld, but the orchestra was exceedingly coarse. The wisdom of Sir Augustus Harris in importing a number of instrumentalists from Germany has yet to be proved.

NEW INSTRUMENTAL CONCERTED MUSIC.

Concerto in c, for viola, Op. 20; Trio in c, for piano, violin, and viola, Op. 21. By Emil Kreuz. (Augener & Co.)—The great composers have not favoured the viola as a solo instrument, the most noteworthy work in which it has an *obligato* part being Berlioz's symphony 'Harold en Italie.' Mr. Emil Kreuz, who studied at the Royal College of Music, and is now an admirable performer, had, therefore, a comparatively clear field. His concerto, of which an arrangement with piano accompaniment is at present to hand, is extremely vigorous, with much brilliant and florid writing for the principal executant. On paper the second movement, a Barcarole in A flat, appears the most pleasing section of the work. The trio is written with much musicianly skill, though some of the details look rather vague. The *finale* is based on a very energetic subject, and the peroration should be extremely effective. Both works are the efforts of an accomplished musician.—*Morceaux Mélodiques*, for two violins, by F. Hermann, Op. 26, consist of four sketches, bright, musicianly, and within the means of fairly competent players. The same composer's *Sonatina in c*, for piano and violin, is a pleasing and unpretentious work in two movements, effectively written for both instruments.—We have Nos. 77 to 82 of the second series of *Morceaux Favoris*, for violin and piano, revised and arranged by F. Hermann, comprising attractive *salon* pieces by Noskowski, Sterndale Bennett,

Marie Wurm, Tschalkowsky, and L. Schytte.—*A Trio in d*, by J. W. Hudson, for piano, violin, and violoncello, shows a considerable measure of scholarly feeling, and is symmetrically and clearly written, but it reads, on the whole, rather drily, though, of course, it might prove more effective in performance.—*Drei Charakterstücke*, für Orchester, von Gustav Jensen, Op. 33, form a little suite. The composer scores picturesquely, and if his themes are not very original they are rhythmical and well marked. The middle movement, a Canzona in c, is very pleasing, and so is the third, a Minuet in c.—*Petits Morceaux*, for violoncello, by W. H. Squire, consist of five little pieces with piano accompaniment, the string part being written in the first position. They are appropriately easy and unpretentious, but fairly melodious, and they will be found useful for teaching purposes.—*Morceaux de Salon*, for violin, with pianoforte accompaniment, is the title of a series of pieces, for the most part light and showy in character and of moderate difficulty, composed or arranged by Emil Thomas. They range from religious meditations to fantasias on Scotch airs.—*A Sonata in d minor*, for violin and pianoforte, by Max Reger, Op. 1, is a well-written and elaborate work in four movements, in which the composer shows the influence of Brahms and to a less extent of Schumann. It is well worthy of attention by those who give chamber concerts.—We have also to hand a handsomely bound and well-printed volume of Corelli's *Twelve Sonatas for the Violin*, Op. 5, with pianoforte accompaniment and indications for bowing, fingering, and "execution of ornaments," by Gustav Jensen. These delightful works are shamefully neglected by violinists, only No. 1, in d, being regarded as worthy of performance, though it is in no way superior to many of its companions. The present editor has done his work with musicianly taste, and the book may be warmly commended to the notice of students and amateurs.

Concert Overtures, for full orchestra. By Madame Marie Moody. (Novello, Ewer & Co.)—These overtures are six in number, three of them being intended as preludes to 'Hamlet,' 'Othello,' and 'King Lear' respectively. Space does not permit detailed description, but it may be said in general terms that Madame Moody appears to be an excellent musician and handles the orchestra effectively, though her writing is rather square and formal, and there is very little freshness either in her themes or their treatment. Still, she avoids eccentricities and extravagances of every sort, and that is giving her high praise, having regard to the tendencies of the present time with inexperienced composers.—*Highland Ballad*, Op. 47, No. 1; *Two Pieces for Violin*, Op. 47, No. 2. By A. C. Mackenzie. The first of these may be regarded as a fantasia, though in construction it is symmetrical. It consists of a sad introduction, *lento*, in d, leading to an *andantino* in the same key, interrupted by a more vigorous *pil mosso* in A, but afterwards resumed, the piece ending with the *lento*. The two shorter compositions are a 'Barcarola' and a 'Villanella,' the former being a deeply expressive piece in c minor and the latter remarkably bright and piquant. These latest additions to Dr. Mackenzie's works for the violin, if less important than his *Concerto* or the 'Pibroch,' are certainly worthy to rank with them in merit, and should be heard in the concert-room on any suitable occasion.—We have also some recent issues of Novello's quarto *Albums for Violin and Piano*, No. 25 consisting of eight 'Forest Pieces,' by J. Müller, Op. 9; No. 27, ten pieces by J. B. Poznanski; No. 28, eight pieces by Charles de Beriot; and No. 29, fourteen pieces by Purcell, with piano accompaniment, marks of expression, bowing, and fingering, by Arnold Dolmetsch; and No. 7 of *Albums for Violoncello and Pianoforte*, containing nine transcriptions from 'The Golden Legend' by Berthold Tours.

Musical Gossip.

THE Good Friday performances of oratorios and other sacred music were more numerous than ever this year, but criticism of these entertainments would, of course, be superfluous; and concert business generally has been suspended during the Easter holidays, an exception being the Crystal Palace concert last Saturday. In memory of Thomas Wingham, the programme commenced with the deceased composer's bright and genial Overture in f, No. 4, which has been more frequently heard than any of the companion works. The selection was singularly appropriate, having regard to Wingham's gentle and amiable disposition. A beautiful performance was given of Mozart's Symphony in e flat; and the programme likewise included Cherubini's Concert Overture in c, originally composed for the Philharmonic Society in 1815, and the impressive solemn march from Mr. Edward German's music to 'Henry VIII.' Mr. Leonard Borwick gave a rendering of Schumann's Pianoforte Concerto which could not easily be surpassed, and Mrs. Hutchinson was happy in her vocal selections.

As already announced, there will be no performances at Bayreuth this year, but in the summer of 1894 it is intended to give a series of 'Parsifal' and 'Tannhäuser,' and to produce 'Lohengrin' for the first time.

WE are now enabled to give the dates of the special performances of Wagner's works in August and September next. They are as follows: 'Die Feen,' August 13th and 27th, and September 10th; 'Der Fliegende Holländer,' August 15th and September 12th; 'Die Meistersinger,' August 17th and September 21st; 'Das Rheingold,' August 20th and September 3rd; 'Die Walküre,' August 21st and September 4th; 'Siegfried,' August 23rd and September 6th; 'Götterdämmerung,' August 25th and September 8th; 'Tristan und Isolde,' August 29th and September 17th; and 'Tannhäuser,' September 1st, 14th, and 19th. There will also be a complete cycle of 'Der Ring des Nibelungen' on September 24th, 25th, 27th, and 29th.

GLUCK's 'Orpheus,' which had not been performed at the Brussels Théâtre de la Monnaie since 1808, has been revived with striking success. The impersonation of the principal rôle by Madame Armand is described in glowing terms, and M. Gevaert is said to have bestowed the utmost artistic care on the general production, every effort having been made to preserve the purity of Gluck's text.

A SECOND festival of chamber music will commence at Bonn on May 10th, and will last five days, the main object being the inauguration of the Beethoven Museum in the composer's birthplace, which has been long in preparation. Among those who will take part in the performances are Herr Joachim, Mr. Eugene D'Albert, Herr Reinecke, Madame Carreno, and the Viennese Rosé Quartet.

FRANCHETTI's fine but much too lengthy opera 'Cristoforo Colombo' has undergone much needed compression at the hands of its composer, and is to be produced, for the first time in Germany, at Hamburg.

A SYMPHONY by an English composer, Mr. Percy Sherwood, has been produced at the Dresden Gewerbehause with apparently much success, the Dresden *Anzeiger* speaking of the work in very complimentary terms. Mr. Sherwood is a professor in the Conservatorium and conductor of the Gesangverein in the Saxon capital.

WITH reference to the approaching tercentenary commemoration of the death of Orlando di Tasso, a project is said to be on foot for the publication of a complete edition of his works in fifty volumes, to be issued at about the rate of two volumes a year.

PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK.

MOV.	Drury Lane Opera, 'Maritana,' 7.30.
Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Carver's Concert.	8.30, Steinway Hall.
TEAT.	London Chamber Concert, 8, Princes' Hall.
WID.	Police Orphanage Concert, 8, St. James's Hall.
FAL.	Miss Dora Bright's Musical Evening, 8, Princes' Hall.
Misses T. Hildowitz and Zagury's Concert.	3, Steinway Hall.
Miss A. V. Maud's Concert.	8, St. Martin's Hall.
CRYSTAL PALACE.	Crystal Palace Concert, 3.
SAT.	M. Sauret's Violin Recital, 3, St. James's Hall.

DRAMA

The Life and Writings of T. W. Robertson.
By T. Edgar Pemberton. (Bentley & Son.)

MR. PEMBERTON'S book, in the compilation of which he has been assisted by the younger Robertson, is more satisfactory from the biographical than the critical standpoint. This is in part attributable to circumstance. Without being exactly picturesque, Robertson's career was at least full of ups and downs. It had the vicissitude usually characteristic of that actor tribe from which Robertson sprang, and to which he seemed at one time destined to belong. As a record of fact and incident the new volume possesses a certain amount of variety and interest. Robertson's work meanwhile is best seen under the conditions it was intended to meet. His plays require stage setting, and his contributions to ephemeral literature are best left where they fell. No Romeo is Robertson, whom the greatest admirer can take and cut up into "little stars." His *mots*, apothegms, what you will, served admirably with dramatic illustration, but when dragged forth, as some of them now are, and retailed in a biography fail often or greatly to impress. They seem, indeed, under such conditions weaker than they really are, and convey an incorrect idea that Robertson's diamonds are mostly paste. A sentence such as "A thousand Sepoys slain in battle cannot redeem the honour of a man who has betrayed the confidence of a trusting girl," apart from the context, might have come from the comedy of sixty years ago, and approaches bathos, if not burlesque. It suggests varying ridiculous forms of analogous expression: a thousand sheep on the slopes of Ben Nevis cannot justify a Highlander for benumbing his faculties with whiskey, or a thousand apprentices sleeping on the same premises cannot vindicate the shopkeeper who supplies "an inferior article." Other phrases no less commonplace are no less injudiciously quoted.

Robertson came of a line of actors which can be traced back to early in the last century, say the time of the appearance of Garrick. James Robertson, the great-grandfather of the dramatist, came from Perth, played comic parts in York with success, retired from the stage in 1779, and died in 1795, aged eighty-two. A second James, one of his three sons, succeeded him at York, and is described by Tate Wilkinson, an excellent judge, in whose way he at first stood, as "a comedian of true merit." Drifting into management, he underwent a life of struggle customary with his class. He published in 1804 a "Collection of Comic Songs, Written, Compil'd, Etch'd, and Engrav'd by J. Robertson, and sung by him at the Theatres at Nottingham, Derby," &c. William, his son, joined his uncle Thomas on what was then the Lincoln Circuit, and married in 1828 Miss Manners, an actress, by whom he had a large family, beginning with T. W. Robert-

son, born January 9th, 1829, at Newark-upon-Trent, and ending with Madge, or Margaret (Mrs. W. H. Kendal), born at Great Grimsby some twenty years later.

Master T. Robertson made his first appearance on the stage at Wisbeach, June 13th, 1834, playing Hamish in 'Rob Roy; or, Auld Lang Syne,' one of numerous versions of Scott's novel. He subsequently played the child of Cora in 'Pizarro' and that of the Count in 'The Stranger.' While at school at Spalding he took, during the holidays, more ambitious parts—King Charles in 'Faint Heart never won Fair Lady' and François in 'Richelieu' to the Richelieu of Macready. In more advanced years he essayed John Peerybingle in 'The Cricket on the Hearth,' Monsieur Jacques, Dr. Pangloss, Hamlet, Jeremy Diddler, Young Marlowe, Charles Surface, and innumerable other characters. The idea that he was a wretched actor, which Robertson himself scarcely sought to combat, is disputed by his biographer, who gives a long list of characters in which Robertson, he opines, displayed creditable ability. However that may be, Robertson did not take kindly to the stage, but he began early to write songs and plays, having when seventeen years old adapted 'The Battle of Life,' and two years subsequently 'The Haunted Man' and 'The Ghost's Bargain.' In 1848 he was usher in a school in Utrecht, signs of which occupation are evinced in his comedy of 'School.'

In 1851, after his father's company had been disbanded and the Lincoln Circuit had practically ceased to be, Robertson came to London, bringing with him a two-act comic drama, entitled 'A Night's Adventures; or, Highways and Byeways' (*sic*), which was produced by William Farren at the Olympic. It failed to draw, and Robertson drifted back on to the stage. A period of doldrums followed. Robertson struggled strenuously, writing in comic papers, supplying pieces, entertainments, songs, what not, and floundering, as it seemed, more hopelessly in the mire. Marriage and the birth of children did not improve his prospects, and there seemed a chance that he would be driven from the two professions of acting and journalism which he had adopted. Of this portion of his life and of the successive bounds by which he obtained comfort and something approaching to affluence, of his domestic life, and of the doom of inevitable death that came as the compensation for triumph over difficulties, a fairly successful account is given. Robertson has left few letters which have been preserved, and the memoir wants the lightening which selections from correspondence supply. It is interesting, however, and brings before the reader Robertson's nervous, assertive, turbulent, and agreeable individuality. Many stories concerning Robertson might yet be gleaned from the friends of his Bohemian life. Robertson was more of a sentimentalist and less of a humourist than is generally supposed. Among writers Musset was, perhaps, his favourite. He was insensible neither to the fervent melodies of Mr. Swinburne nor the delicate and exquisite utterances of the Laureate, but held that Musset had a quintessential grace beyond the reach of either. His theories and method of workmanship he was always ready to explain,

and he wore "his heart on his sleeve for daws to peck at." His dramatic baggage, consisting of original plays and adaptations, is bulkier than is generally believed. Concerning its lasting value opinions will differ. In his not very ambitious line he is foremost, and 'Caste' remains a piece not easy to surpass. To call him an English Sedaine would be to place him too high. The two authors have, however, much in common.

THE WEEK.

ADÉLPHI.—'The Black Domino,' a Drama in Five Acts. By G. R. Sims and Robert Buchanan.
VAUDEVILLE.—'Uncle John,' a Comedy in Three Acts. By G. R. Sims and Cecil Raleigh.

MELODRAMA becomes a more and more hopelessly conventional entertainment. It might almost be rolled off the reel and cut into lengths like tape. Neither better nor worse than a hundred previous pieces is 'The Black Domino' of Messrs. Sims and Buchanan. It has, indeed, pretty and suggestive surroundings and it hits public taste, and is, consequently, a success. It is, on the other hand, evolved out of nothing, is a *rifacimento* of well-known situations; it has no characters that are not commonplace stage types; it proves nothing, and leads nowhere. That in the world occupied in the pursuit of pleasure there may be youths so inane as those we are shown frequenting masked balls in Covent Garden or "playing mad pranks" in the adjacent market may be conceived. The most zealous realist, however, can see nothing in these proceedings worthy of being depicted or chronicled. The hero is simply abject. He is not exactly a villain, though he has all the vices of his age; he is only too silly for conception. Standing between his bride and his mistress, as the proverbial donkey between two bundles of hay, he turns to one or the other, not as caprice or appetite bids, but as he is told. His counsellor is a man bent upon his ruin, a purpose disguised behind the thinnest and most transparent veneer of friendship ever worn. "Go and see your mistress once more," says the counsellor. "I will," is the reply. He goes, and his friend brings his wife to catch him. "You want money badly; forge your father's name," says Mentor. "Oh, come, now, is not that going a little too far?" says in spirit the hero. "Not a bit; I would do it." "Very well"—and it is done. The emptiness of this is undisguised: In a given scene, after he has detected his enemy, Lord Dashwood administers a scientific castigation. This is all very well, and it carries away the public; but the man we have previously seen is incapable of the action. The villainy of Capt. Greville is purely conventional, and his efforts to ruin his successful rival are as inept as they are malignant. We are not scolding Messrs. Sims and Buchanan for writing down to the level of their patrons. They have aimed at higher work, and found no satisfactory market for their wares. Like most producers of melodrama, they have learnt that jerry buildings are practically better than more substantial structures. They supply scenes pretty, quaint, or humorous. An opening scene of a "pink" wedding—a wedding, that is, in hunting costume—might be copied by some of our painters, and the view of the inside of Covent Garden

during a fancy ball is a marvel of stage mechanism. In these things and in some scenes of hackneyed humour the audience finds unending delight. A certain form of entertainment awaits, moreover, the critic who recognizes the sources of situation or character, and spends his time metaphorically, like a French critic, in saluting his old acquaintance.

Mr. Charles Groves is an actor of sufficient ability and popularity to be justified in taking on himself the main burden of a piece. In 'Uncle John' he has been supplied with a character entirely suited to his capacities, and full success has attended an experiment which few will regard as premature or rash. 'Uncle John' is a species of modernized 'Still Waters Run Deep.' A man of solid worth, who has risen from nothing to affluence, sees his domestic peace endangered by a worthless young nobleman, a former lover of his wife. Hard-headed, sensible, and shrewd, he takes matters into his own hands, loses no jot of courage, defends his honour, regains the love and confidence of his wife, and sends the invader, defeated, hampered, and humiliated, from his door. Here is a story simple and familiar as it can be, but of interest for an unsophisticated public which it rarely fails to stir. As the play is well presented by Mr. Groves, Mr. Gardiner, Miss Norreys, Miss Annie Hughes, and other actors, it is a success. Too many of its comic scenes are episodic, and the whole stands in need of compression. It is, on the other hand, fairly workmanlike, and is a better piece than the Vaudeville has recently seen.

Dramatic Gossip.

MR. JULIAN STURGES is going to abandon the comedy of country houses for a tragedy of orthodox dimensions entitled 'Count Julian.' It is said not to be autobiographical. Perhaps it is a pity to have taken Landor's title: whether the theme is the same we cannot say.

'CORIOLANUS' will be given by Mr. Benson's company at Stratford-on-Avon as the annual Shakespeare commemoration.

A VISIT of the Comédie Française to Drury Lane, to begin on June 12th, is promised. Particulars are as yet withheld; but the classical and modern repertory will, as heretofore, both be given.

DURING the first three nights of the present week the Criterion Theatre has been closed. This is an unheard-of proceeding, Easter week being ordinarily regarded as the most profitable of the year.

MR. ROSE's burlesque 'The Babble Shop,' produced at the Trafalgar Square Theatre, is not specially brilliant. Mr. Cyril Maude gave in it a good parody of Mr. Somerset, and Mr. Playfair imitates with some success the peculiarities of Mr. Wyndham.

'THE SILVER SHELL,' by Mr. J. W. Dam, is in active rehearsal at the Avenue Theatre, and will be produced by Mr. and Mrs. Kendal shortly.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—W. T.—A. W.—C. A. W.—T. P.—J. B. C.—A. H.—E. A. F.—Justitia—received.

J. B. B.—Please send address.

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The *British Weekly*, March 16, says:—"Hardly any book of the spring season is more eagerly looked for than 'Faith and Criticism,' in which the young Congregational leaders will explain their views on questions of criticism and doctrine, as the young High Church leaders did in 'Lux Mundi.'"

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